



# TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

**EXTRAORDINARY**

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 194]

CHENNAI, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 2025  
Chithirai 15, Visuvaavas, Thiruvalluvar Aandu-2056

## Part IV—Section 1

### Tamil Nadu Bills

#### CONTENTS

	Pages.
<b>BILLS:</b>	
No. 13 of 2025—The Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services Act, 2025. .. .. .	74-98
No. 14 of 2025—The Tamil Nadu Urban Local Bodies (Second Amendment) Act, 2025. .. .. .	99-106
No. 15 of 2025—The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Third Amendment) Act, 2025. .. .. .	107-114
No. 16 of 2025—The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 2025. .. .. .	115-120
No. 17 of 2025—The Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2025. .. .. .	121-126
No. 18 of 2025—The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2025. .. .. .	127-128
No. 19 of 2025—The Kalaingar University Act, 2025. .. .. .	129-172
No. 20 of 2025—The Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Act, 2025. .. .. .	173-176

**BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF  
THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU**

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the Tamil Nadu on 28th April 2025 is published together with Statement of Objects and Resasons for general information:-

**L.A. Bill No. 13 of 2025**

**A Bill to repeal and re-enact the Tamil Nadu Fire Service  
Act, 1985.**

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows: —

**CHAPTER I.**

**PRELIMINARY.**

Short title,  
extent and  
commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services Act, 2025.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, —

(a) “Appellate Authority” means an Appellate Authority notified by the Government under section 54;

(b) “building” means the building as defined in clause (15) of rule 2 of the Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Building Rules, 2019 and includes petrol, diesel or gas lines, installations or pumps;

(c) “Bye-law” means fire safety regulations or norms or guidelines made under the National Building Code of India, Model Building Bye-laws, 2016 by the Government of India, Oil Industry Safety Directorate guidelines, Petroleum Act and Rules, Explosive Act and Rules relating to fire prevention, or any relevant guidelines by the Government or local authority as amended from time to time and the rules as may be prescribed under section 31;

(d) “Director” means the Director of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services appointed under section 6;

Central Act 53 of  
2005.

(e) “disaster” means a disaster as defined in clause (d) of section 2 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005;

(f) “erector” means a person or association of persons, whether corporate or otherwise, who erects or makes a pandal or any structure for occupation of people on a regular or temporary basis;

(g) “Fire and Rescue Services Officer” means an officer appointed under sub-section (1) of section 9;

(h) “Fire and Rescue Services Station or Rescue Service Station” means a building to house the fire-fighting and rescue equipment, appliances and staff constituted, organised or reorganised generally or specially by the Government to be a Fire and Rescue Services Station or Rescue Service Station and other field formations under section 8;

(i) “fire prevention and life safety measures” mean such measures as are necessary to ensure, individually or collectively, the safety of life from fire, smoke, fumes and also from panic arising out of these or similar causes and shall include provision of fire-fighting equipment for the containment, control and fighting of fire and for ensuring the safety of life and property in case of fire or any other emergency as may be prescribed;

(j) “Fire Safety Audit Agency” means a person or company empanelled by the Government under sub-section (1) of section 32;

(k) “Fire Safety Officer” means the person appointed as such under section 33;

(l) “Government” means the State Government;

(m) “local body” means a local body as defined in clause (66) of rule 2 of the Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Building Rules, 2019;

(n) “National Building Code” means the book or books containing fire prevention and life safety measures to be implemented in the buildings, places, premises, workshops, warehouses and industries, published from time to time by the Bureau of Indian Standards;

(o) “occupancy” means the principal occupancy for which a building or a part of the building is used or intended to be used including subsidiary occupancies which are contingent upon it;

(p) “occupier” means, —

(i) any person who, for the time being, is paying or is liable to pay, to the owner the rent or any portion of the rent of the land or building in respect of which such rent is paid or is payable;

(ii) an owner in occupation of, or otherwise using his land or building;

(iii) a rent-free tenant of any land or building;

(iv) a licensee in occupation of any land or building; and

(v) any person who is liable to pay damages to the owner for the use and occupation of any land or building;

(q) “owner” includes a person who, for the time being, is entitled to receive the rent of any land or building, whether on his own account or on behalf of another or on behalf of himself and others or as an agent, trustee, guardian or receiver or any other person, or who would so receive the rent or be entitled to receive it, if the land or building or part thereof were let to a tenant;

(r) “pandal” means a temporary structure with a roof or walls made of coconut leaves, palm leaves, straw, hay, any type of grass, mat, canvas, cloth or other like material which is not adopted for permanent or continuous occupancy;

(s) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(t) “rescue” means an immediate action of fire and rescue services in any serious situation or occurrence including disasters;

(u) “State” means the State of Tamil Nadu.

## CHAPTER II.

### ORGANISATION, SUPERINTENDENCE, CONTROL AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES.

Establishment of Fire and Rescue Services.

3. There shall be established and maintained by the Government, a Fire and Rescue Service in the State to be called the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services.

Superintendence and control of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services.

4. The superintendence and control of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services shall vest in the Government and it shall be administered by the Government in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, through such officers as the Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

Constitution and Classification of Fire and Rescue Services.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services shall consist of such number of posts in various ranks and have such organisations and they shall have such powers, functions and duties as the Government may, by general or special order, determine.

(2) The Government may prescribe in the rules, —

(i) the posts included in the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services; and

(ii) the terms and conditions of services of the members of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services and the matters connected therewith;

(3) The Government may, by notification in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, review the pattern of the existing fire and rescue services in the State and if deemed fit, may modify the same.

(4) Save as otherwise provided by or under this Act, every person holding office, by whatever designation called, of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services on the date immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall continue to hold office on the same terms and conditions as were applicable to him immediately before such date and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as before and in addition to those as are conferred on them by or under this Act.

6. (1) The Government shall appoint an officer in the rank of Director General of Police or Additional Director General of Police to be the Director of Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services.

Appointment of  
Director of Fire  
and Rescue  
Services.

(2) The Director shall be the head of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services.

(3) Subject to the control, directions and superintendence of the Government, the Director shall exercise such powers and perform such duties and functions as are conferred and imposed upon him by this Act and the rules made thereunder.

7. (1) The Director shall, subject to the superintendence and control of the Government, direct and regulate all matters relating to fire safety and prevention, fire-fighting equipment, machineries and appliances, training, distribution of duties, study of laws, uniformity of procedures, orders and modes of proceedings and all matters of executive details or the fulfillment of duties and maintenance of discipline of the officers and employees of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services in such manner as may be prescribed.

Powers, duties and  
functions of the  
Director.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 6, the Director shall function as head of the Department in the office of Director and shall, —

(i) liaise with the Government for the development of fire and rescue services;

(ii) frame policies in relation to the development of fire and rescue services in the State and, on approval of such policies by the Government, take steps to implement the same;

(iii) prepare and submit plans and proposals to the Government with regard to the periodical review of fire equipment, fire properties and manpower for effective implementation of fire and rescue services;

(iv) take or cause to be taken such effective steps and measures in cases of major fires, building collapse and other rescue services;

(v) investigate or cause to be investigated the cause of fire, and also seek the help of Government Forensic Science Laboratories and advise the authorities for implementing fire precautionary measures;

(vi) provide such number of officers and staff or employees as may be necessary to assist any member of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services, while exercising his powers or discharging his duties or functions under this Act or the rules made thereunder;

(vii) implement the effective human resource development policies in accordance with the assigned jobs at each level of fire and rescue service personnel and for that purpose, he may establish advanced training centers with the approval of the Government;

(viii) represent the Government in national and international forums with a view to update the standard of fire and rescue services in the State; and

(ix) exercise such other powers and perform such other duties and functions as may be prescribed.

Setting up of Fire and Rescue Services Station, Rescue Service Station and other field formations.

8. (1) For the purpose of providing adequate number of officers and staff for meeting the needs of fire and rescue services, having regard to the population, potential fire hazards in certain industries, large commercial and mercantile establishments and buildings and fire and rescue service stations required to be provided for and maintained, the Government may, for the purpose of securing fire prevention and life safety measures in the State, by order, constitute, organise or reorganise as many Fire and Rescue Services Stations, Rescue Service Stations and other field formations, as they may deem fit.

(2) Every order issued under sub-section (1) shall define the limits of the Fire and Rescue Services Stations, Rescue Service Stations and other field formations to which it relates.

Appointment of Fire and Rescue Services Officer and other officers.

9. (1) The Government shall appoint a Fire and Rescue Services Officer for each Fire and Rescue Services Station, Rescue Service Station and other field formation, who shall be in-charge of such station or field formation and he shall be responsible for maintenance of communication system, water resources including hydrants within the limits of such station or field formations and shall be in-charge of operations of Fire and Rescue Services.

(2) The Government shall, for the efficient functioning of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services, appoint such other officers and staff as may be required and their qualifications and other conditions of services shall be such as may be prescribed.

Powers, duties and functions of Fire and Rescue Services Officer.

10. Subject to the control, direction and superintendence of the Director, the Fire and Rescue Services Officer shall exercise such powers and perform such duties and functions as are conferred and imposed upon him by this Act or the rules or orders made thereunder.

Issue of Certificate to the members of Fire and Rescue Services.

11. (1) Every person shall, on appointment to the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services, receive a certificate, in such form as may be prescribed, under the signature of the Director or an officer authorised in this behalf by the Government and thereupon, such person shall have the powers, functions and privileges of a member of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services.

(2) The certificate referred to in sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect when the member named therein ceases, for any reason, to be a member of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services and on his ceasing to be such member, he shall forthwith surrender the certificate to the officer empowered to receive the same.

(3) The certificate of appointment shall become null and void when the person named therein ceases to be a member of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services and shall remain inoperative during the period of his suspension.

(4) The member of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services shall be governed by the Special Rules for the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services and Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Subordinate Services. If no specific rules have been prescribed in any matter, the Acts and Rules as are applicable to the Government servants in relation to the conditions of their services and all other allied matters shall apply.

12.(1) The powers, functions and privileges vested in any member of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services shall remain suspended during the period of suspension. Effect of suspension.

(2) Such person shall continue to be subject to the control of the same authorities to which he would have been, had he not been placed under suspension.

13. Whenever, it appears to the Government that it is necessary to augment the Fire and Rescue Services, they may raise an auxiliary service by enrolment of volunteers for such area and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. Auxiliary Fire and Rescue Services.

### CHAPTER III.

#### FIRE AND RESCUE RESPONSE.

14. The Fire and Rescue Services personnel shall respond to all calls related to fire and rescue and any other emergencies in such manner as may be prescribed. Response to calls.

15. The Director shall ensure deployment of Fire and Rescue Services, resources, equipment and fire personnel at stand-by duties during any fire response or any other rescue call in such manner as may be prescribed. Personnel and scale of equipment.

16. (1) The Director shall provide details of planning, organising and deployment of the staff and ensure regular monitoring of the site in such manner as may be prescribed. Operation management.

(2) The Director shall ensure that fire and rescue management plans of the Fire and Rescue Services Stations, Rescue Service Stations and other field formations are prepared in conformity with the respective District Disaster Management Plans.

17. On the occasion of fire or rescue operation in any area, any member of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services, who is in-charge of fire-fighting or rescue operation on the spot, may — Powers of members of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services on occurrence of fire or rescue operation.

(i) remove or cause to remove or order any other member of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services to remove any person who, by his presence, interferes with or impedes the operation of extinguishing the fire or saving life or property;

(ii) close or cause to close any street or passage in or near a place where fire is being fought or rescue work is in progress;

(iii) for the purpose of extinguishing fire and carrying out rescue operation, break into or through or pull down, any premises for the passage of hose or other appliances or cause them to be broken into or through or pulled down, causing as little damage as possible for the purpose of extinguishing fire:

Provided that the owner or occupier, as the case may be, of any such premises shall be paid reasonable compensation in such manner as may be prescribed to the extent of the damage so caused;

(iv) require the Authority in charge of water supply in the area to regulate the water mains so as to provide water at a specified pressure at the place where fire has broken out and utilise the water of any stream, cistern, well or tank or of any available source of water, public or private, for the purpose of extinguishing or limiting the spread of such fire and carrying out rescue operations in such manner as may be prescribed;

(v) exercise the same powers for dispersing an assembly of persons likely to obstruct the fire-fighting or rescue operation as if he is an officer-in-charge of a police station and as if such an assembly were an unlawful assembly and shall be entitled to the same immunities and protection available to such officer, in respect of the exercise of such powers;

(vi) arrest any person who willfully obstructs and hinders the fire and rescue services personnel in fire-fighting and rescue operations and shall hand him over to a police officer or at the nearest police station without avoidable delay along with a brief note stating the time, date and reason of arrest;

(vii) enter into agreement with any person who employs and maintains personnel or equipment or both for fire-fighting purposes, to secure, such personnel or equipment on such terms as may be prescribed, for the purpose of dealing with fire occurring in any area; and

(viii) take such measures as may appear to him to be necessary for extinguishing the fire or for the protection of life or property, or both.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### WATER SUPPLY.

Power to arrange  
for water supply  
during fire-  
fighting.

18. It shall be lawful for the Director or Fire and Rescue Services Officer of the fire-fighting operations to draw water from any source in the area which he considers necessary during fire-fighting operations and on such occasions as may be required and the authority or owner or occupier having control over such water source shall supply water for that purpose at such rates as may be prescribed.

Duty to arrange  
water supply.

19. The Director or Fire and Rescue Services Officer shall take all reasonable measures in such manner as may be prescribed to ensure that an adequate supply of water will be available for use in the event of fire.



20. The Director or Fire and Rescue Services Officer may enter into an agreement with any agency approved by the local body, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board or Tamil Nadu Water Resources Department for meeting the demand of water supply and emergent need of water as per the procedure and terms and conditions for the payment to the third party in such manner as may be prescribed.

Power to enter into agreement for water supply.

21. No Authority in charge of water supply in any area shall be liable to any claim for compensation for damage by reason of any interruption of supply of water caused in compliance of the requirement specified in clause (iv) of section 17.

No compensation for interruption of water supply.

22. No charge shall be levied or collected by any authority in charge of water supply or local body for water utilised for the purpose of fire-fighting operations by the Fire and Rescue Services.

Utilisation of water.

## CHAPTER V.

### GENERAL MEASURES FOR FIRE PREVENTION AND LIFE SAFETY MEASURES.

23. The Government may, by notification, require the erector of pandal or owner or occupier of any premises in any area or of any class of premises used, which in their opinion, are likely to cause a risk of fire, to take such precautions as may be specified in such notification.

Preventive measures.

24. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the erectors of pandal shall be deemed to be self-regulators for taking fire prevention and life safety measures as may be prescribed.

Fire prevention and life safety measures in the pandals to be self-regulatory.

(2) The erector of pandal shall display at a prominent place in the pandal, a declaration in such form as may be prescribed under his own signature to the effect that he has taken all fire prevention and fire safety measures therein as may be prescribed.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Director or the Fire and Rescue Services Officer not below the rank of Station Officer to enter and inspect the pandal with a view to verify the correctness of the declaration so made by the erector under sub-section (2) and to point out the shortcomings, if any, with a direction to rectify such shortcomings, within a specified time. If the directions of the inspecting officer are not complied with within the specified time, the same shall be reported to the Executive Magistrate of the Taluk, who in turn, shall seal the pandal, after giving reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(4) Any erector of a pandal who falsely declares that he has complied with the prescribed fire prevention and fire safety measures in the pandal, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under this Act.

Removal of encroachments or objects or goods likely to cause a risk of fire or any obstruction to fire fighting.

25. (1) Where a notification has been issued under section 23, it shall be lawful for the Director or the Fire and Rescue Services Officer to direct the removal of encroachments or goods likely to cause a risk of fire or any obstruction to fire-fighting, to a place of safety. On failure of the owner, occupier or erector, as the case may be, to do so, the Director or the Fire and Rescue Services Officer may, after giving the owner or occupier or erector, as the case may be, a reasonable opportunity of making a representation, report the matter to the Executive Magistrate of the Taluk, in whose territorial jurisdiction the premises or building or pandal is situated:

Provided that where the Director or Fire and Rescue Services Officer considers such encroachments or objects or goods to be an imminent cause of risk of fire or obstruction to firefighting, he may direct the owner or the occupier or erector of such premises or building to remove the encroachment or objects or goods forthwith. On the failure of the owner, occupier or erector, as the case may be, to do so, the Director or Fire and Rescue Officer as the case may be, may remove the same and report the matter to the Executive Magistrate of the taluk concerned.

(2) On receipt of a report under sub-section (1), the Executive Magistrate of the Taluk after giving the owner or occupier or erector, as the case may be, a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the removal of encroachment or objects or goods likely to cause a risk of fire or obstruction to fire-fighting, may make an order to seize, detain or remove such encroachments or objects or goods in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) The person charged with the execution of the order made under sub-section (2) shall forthwith make an inventory of the objects and goods which he seizes under such order, and shall, at the same time, give a written notice in such form as may be prescribed in this behalf, to the person in possession thereof at the time of seizure, that the said objects or goods specified therein will be sold if the same are not claimed within the period stipulated in the said notice.

(4) On the failure of the person in whose possession the objects or goods were, at the time of seizure, to claim the seized goods pursuant to the notice given under sub-section (3), the Executive Magistrate of the Taluk shall sell them by public auction.

Classification of Buildings.

26. (1) For the purposes of this Act, every building in this State shall be classified as Category A or Category B or Category C buildings in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) The owner or occupier of the building, as the case may be, shall, prior to the occupation of the building, obtain a fire licence for Category A buildings or a fire safety certificate for Category B buildings or a self-certified fire safety protocol for Category C buildings and shall renew the fire licence or fire safety certificate or self-certified fire safety protocol, as the case may be, within the time as may be prescribed.

27. (1) Any owner or occupier, as the case may be, of a Category A building, shall, for the purpose of obtaining a fire licence, make an application in such electronic form as may be prescribed through the online portal as may be notified by the Government in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*: Issue of fire licence.

Provided that in respect of any building in existence on the date of commencement of this Act for which a fire licence is required under this Act, the application for fire licence shall be submitted within the date of expiry of existing fire licence or one hundred and eighty days from the date of commencement of this Act, whichever is later.

(2) Every application under sub-section (1) shall be accompanied by such fee and such documents as may be prescribed.

(3) On receipt of such application, the officer authorised in this behalf by the Government by notification, shall inspect the building, process the application and grant the licence or refuse to grant such licence for the reasons to be recorded within such time and in such electronic form and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(4) Where the application is not processed within the prescribed time under sub-section (3), it shall be escalated to such higher officer authorised in this behalf by the Government by notification and he shall process the application and grant the licence or refuse to grant such licence for reasons to be recorded, within such time as may be prescribed.

(5) If no decision is taken on the application within the prescribed time under sub-section (4), the licence shall be deemed to have been granted and it shall be auto-generated online.

(6) The licence granted under this section, shall be valid for a period as may be prescribed, subject to fulfilment of such terms and conditions specified in the licence. The licence shall be displayed in a prominent place of the premises in such manner as may be prescribed.

(7) Every licence shall be renewable for such period, in such manner, and on payment of such fees, as may be prescribed.

(8) If the owner or occupier, as the case may be, fails to comply with any of the directions issued by the Director or Fire and Rescue Services Officer or the terms and conditions specified in the licence, then, the officer authorised by the Government in this behalf may after giving an opportunity of being heard, suspend or cancel the licence.

(9) The owner or occupier, whose fire licence has been cancelled, shall not occupy the building.

(10) Any person aggrieved by an order issued under sub-sections (3), (4) or (8) may prefer an appeal against such order, in such electronic form and manner, within such time as may be prescribed before the Appellate Authority to be notified by the Government in this behalf.

(11) The Appellate Authority shall dispose of the said appeal within such time as may be prescribed.

Fire safety  
certificate by the  
fire safety audit  
agencies.

28. (1) Any owner or occupier, as the case may be, of a Category B building shall, for the purpose of obtaining a fire safety certificate, make an application in such form and manner as may be prescribed to any of the fire safety audit agencies:

Provided that in respect of any building in existence on the date of commencement of this Act for which fire safety certificate is required under this Act, the application shall be submitted within one hundred and eighty days from the date of commencement of this Act:

Provided further that if such building has a valid fire licence under the Tamil Nadu Fire Service Act, 1985, the application shall be submitted within the date of expiry of such fire licence or one hundred and eighty days from the date of commencement of this Act, whichever is later.

Tamil Nadu Act 40  
of 1985

(2) Every application under sub-section (1) shall be accompanied by such fee and such documents as may be prescribed.

(3) On receipt of such application, the fire safety audit agency shall make objective assessment of the fire safety arrangements in the building and recommend measures to reduce the potential risks, if any, and only after compliance of the recommendations, the fire safety audit agency may issue fire safety certificate in such form as may be prescribed.

(4) The certificate issued under this section shall be valid for three years from the date on which it is granted.

(5) Every certificate shall be renewable for such period, in such manner, and on payment of such fees, as may be prescribed.

(6) The owner or occupier, as the case may be, shall upload the fire safety certificate issued by such agency in the online portal referred to in section 27, within such time as may be prescribed and also display the certificate in a prominent place of the premises in such manner as may be prescribed.

Self-certified fire  
safety protocol.

29. (1) Any owner or occupier, as the case may be, of a Category C building, shall, for the purpose of obtaining self-certified fire safety protocol, apply in such electronic form, in such manner along with such documents, as may be prescribed, in the online portal referred to in section 27:

Provided that in respect of any such building in existence on the date of commencement of this Act for which self-certified fire safety protocol is required under this Act, they shall apply within one hundred and eighty days from the date of commencement of this Act.

(2) Subject to the genuineness of the documents uploaded under sub-section (1), the self-certified fire safety protocol shall be auto-generated in such form and manner, as may be prescribed.

(3) The owner or occupier, as the case may be, shall display the self-certified fire safety protocol in a prominent place of the premises.

(4) The owner or occupier, as the case may be, shall apply for the said protocol once in every three years in such manner as may be prescribed.

30. (1) No events such as live shows, exhibition, carnivals or festivals, wherein any inflammable or hazardous materials are used or not, shall be conducted without a temporary fire licence.

Temporary fire licence.

(2) The event organiser of the entire venue or site shall, for the purpose of obtaining a temporary fire licence, make an application in such electronic form as may be prescribed through the online portal referred to in section 27.

(3) Every application under sub-section (1) shall be accompanied by such fee and such documents as may be prescribed.

(4) On receipt of such application, the officer authorised in this behalf shall inspect the venue or site, process the application and grant temporary fire licence or refuse to grant such temporary fire licence for the reasons to be recorded within such period, in such electronic form and manner as may be prescribed.

(5) The temporary fire licence granted under this section, shall be valid for such period as may be specified in the licence, subject to fulfilment of such terms and conditions specified in the licence. The event organiser shall display the temporary fire licence in a prominent place of the venue or site in such manner as may be prescribed.

(6) If the event organiser fails to comply with any of the terms and conditions specified in the temporary fire licence, the officer may, after giving him an opportunity of being heard, suspend or cancel that licence.

(7) Any person aggrieved by an order issued under sub-section (4) or sub-section (6) may prefer an appeal against such order, in such electronic form and manner, within such time as may be prescribed before the Appellate Authority to be notified by the Government in this behalf.

(8) The Appellate Authority shall dispose of the said appeal within such time as may be prescribed.

31. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of National Building Code of India as amended from time to time, or any other law or Bye-Law, or the fire safety measures specified in this Act or the rules made thereunder, the owner or the occupier, who are either individually or jointly responsible of a building as classified by this Act, shall provide fire prevention and life safety measures therein.

Owner or occupier's liability to provide fire prevention and life safety measures.

(2) Such owner or occupier, as the case may be, shall provide fire fighting life safety installations as may be prescribed and shall maintain the fire prevention and life safety measures in operational condition, in such manner and in such specifications as may be prescribed.

(3) The owner or occupier as the case may be, of a building shall ensure that his building is equipped with fire safety systems to prevent or extinguish fire in such manner as may be prescribed.

(4) No person shall tamper with, alter, remove or cause any injury or damage to any fire prevention and life safety equipment installed in any such building or part thereof or instigate any other person to do so.

Empanelment of  
fire safety audit  
agency.

32. (1) No person or company, shall act as a fire safety audit agency under this Act, without a certificate of empanelment granted by the Government.

(2) The Government may, by notification, call for application for empanelment of the fire safety audit agency as and when required.

(3) Every application for issuance of a certificate of empanelment of fire safety audit agency under sub-section (1) shall be made in such electronic form through the online portal referred to in section 27 and shall be accompanied by such fee and such documents as may be prescribed.

(4) On receipt of such application, the Government may either grant the certificate of empanelment or refuse to grant such certificate, for the reasons to be recorded, in such electronic form as may be prescribed.

(5) No person or company shall be granted a certificate under sub-section (4), unless they fulfil such qualifications and other requirements, as may be prescribed.

(6) The certificate of empanelment granted under sub-section (4) shall be valid for such period as may be prescribed.

(7) Where the Government has reason to believe that any person or company to whom a certificate of empanelment has been granted has contravened any of the provisions of this Act or of the rules made thereunder or failed to comply with the conditions of the certificate or he is unfit by reason of incompetency, misconduct or fraud or any other reasons, the Government, after giving a reasonable opportunity to show cause, by order, suspend or cancel the said certificate for reasons to be recorded.

(8) If any empanelled fire safety audit agency issues such certificate fraudulently, the agency shall be liable for fine up to one lakh rupees and if there is an outbreak of fire in that building, causing grievous hurt or loss of life and the cause of fire is attributable to such fraudulent act, then the agency shall also be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year.

Explanation. — For the purposes of this section, the term ‘grievous hurt’ shall have the same meaning as under section 116 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

(9) No person or company other than the fire safety audit agency empanelled under this Act, shall carry out the work of monitoring as may be prescribed or issue fire safety certificate or perform such other related activities required to be carried out in any place or building or part thereof.

Central Act 45 of  
2023

Explanation.— For the purpose of this section, “company” means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals whether registered or not.

33.(1) To ensure effective fire prevention and life safety measures of the hazardous industry or factory, commercial or public building or premises under substantive fire risk categories as may be prescribed in this behalf, every owner or occupier, or an association of such owners or occupiers, as the case may be, —

Appointment and  
functions of Fire  
Safety Officer.

(a) shall appoint a Fire Safety Officer, having such qualifications as may be prescribed; and

(b) send a compliance report of such appointment to the Director in such electronic form as may be prescribed.

(2) The Fire Safety Officer so appointed under sub-section (1) shall be issued an enrolment certificate by the Director in such electronic form and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) In case of a vacancy of the Fire Safety Officer appointed under sub-section (1), either on resignation or otherwise, the owner or occupier, or an association of such owners or occupiers, as the case may be, shall appoint a Fire Safety Officer within such time as may be prescribed.

(4) In case of non-compliance of sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), the Fire and Rescue Services Officer shall report the same to the Director for taking necessary action and to take such steps as may be prescribed.

(5) The Fire Safety Officer shall undergo training at the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services - State Training Centre as specified by the Government in this regard:

Provided that a person who has already undergone such training at the National Fire Services College, Nagpur or at any other equivalent institution notified by the Government shall not be required to undergo such a training.

(6) The functions of the Fire Safety Officer shall be as may be prescribed.

34.(1) The Director or Fire and Rescue Services Officer in the rank of Assistant District Fire Officer and above, may after giving twelve hours notice to the occupier, or if there is no occupier, to the owner of any place or building or part thereof, enter into and inspect such place or building or part thereof at any time between sunrise and sunset where such inspection appears to be necessary for ascertaining the adequacy of, or contravention of fire prevention and life safety measures:

Power of  
inspection.

Provided that the Director or such Fire and Rescue Services Officer may enter into and inspect any such place or building or part thereof at any time, if work is going on at such place, building or part thereof, or if it appears to him to be expedient and necessary to do so in order to ensure safety of life and property.

(2) The Director or such Fire and Rescue Services Officer shall be provided with all possible assistance by the owner or occupier, as the case may be, of such place or building or part thereof for carrying out the inspection under sub-section (1).



(3) The owner or occupier or any other person shall not obstruct or cause any obstruction to the entry of a person empowered or authorised under this section into or upon any land or building and shall not manhandle or abuse them after such entry for inspection.

(4) When any such place or building or part thereof used as a human dwelling is entered into under sub-section (1), due regard shall be given to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and before entering any building or part of such building in the actual occupancy of any woman, who, according to the custom does not appear in public, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

(5) The Director or such Fire and Rescue Services Officer shall, after completion of the inspection of the place or building or part thereof under this section, record his views on —

(i) the deviations from or the contraventions of, the requirements with regard to the fire prevention and life safety measures; or

(ii) the inadequacy or non-compliance of such measures provided or to be provided therein with reference to the height of the building; or

(iii) the nature of activities carried on in such place or building or part thereof;

and issue a notice to the owner or occupier, as the case may be, of such building or part thereof directing him to undertake such measures within such time as may be specified in the notice.

(6) Where the inspection is carried out by such Fire and Rescue Services Officer under the preceding provisions of this section, he shall give a report of any such inspection to the Director or Fire and Rescue Services Officer concerned.

Power to seal  
buildings or  
premises.

35. (1) Where, on receipt of a report from the Fire and Rescue Services Officer under sub-section (6) of section 34, or suo-moto, it appears to the Director that the condition of any building or premises is dangerous to life or property, he shall, without prejudice to any action taken under this Act, by order, require the owner or occupier of such building or premises to remove themselves from such building or premises forthwith.

(2) If an order made by the Director under sub-section (1) is not complied with, the Director may direct any police officer having jurisdiction in that area, to remove such persons from that building or premises and such police officer shall comply with such directions.

(3) After removal of the persons under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), as the case may be, the Director shall send a report to the Additional District Magistrate of the district concerned. Based on the said report, the Additional District Magistrate shall seal the building or premises in such manner as may be prescribed.



(4) No person shall remove such seal except under an order made by the Additional District Magistrate.

(5) Any person, who removes such seal except under an order made by the Additional District Magistrate, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees, or with both.

36. Any person who is legally bound to give information regarding an outbreak of fire shall communicate the same without any delay to the nearest Fire and Rescue Services Station or Emergency Response Support System, as notified by the Government.

Information on  
outbreak of fire.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

37. Whoever contravenes any provisions of sections 25, 27 and 28 shall, without prejudice to any other action taken against him under this Act and the rules made thereunder, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees or with both and where the offence is a continuing one with a further fine which may extend to three thousand rupees for every day after the first conviction.

Penalties for  
violation  
of certain  
provisions.

38. Notwithstanding any action which may be taken under the provisions of this Act, any member of the Fire and Rescue Services who —

Penalty for  
violation of duty.

(1) is found to be guilty of any violation of duty or willful breach of any provision of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder; or

(2) is found to be guilty of cowardice; or

(3) withdraws from the duties or resigns his office without permission or without having given previous notice of at least two months; or

(4) being absent on leave, fails without reasonable cause to report himself for duty on expiration of such leave; or

(5) accepts any other employment or office or engages himself in any business in contravention of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Government Servants Conduct Rules, 1973,

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to an amount not exceeding three months pay of such member, or with both.

39. (1) If any owner or occupier or an association of such owners or occupiers of a building or premises fails to appoint Fire Safety Officer under section 33 within thirty days of the receipt of a notice given in this behalf by the Director or the Fire and Rescue Services Officer, as the case may be, each one of them shall be deemed to be in default jointly and severally.

Penalty in case of  
non-appointment  
of Fire Safety  
Officer.

(2) When the person responsible for appointment of Fire Safety Officer is deemed to be in default, an amount not less than ten rupees and not exceeding fifty rupees per square metre of area owned or occupied by him including the proportionate common areas in the premises as determined by the Director, may be recovered from him as of penalty for each month of default or part thereof.

(3) If he fails to pay such penalty, the amount due shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue or in such other manner as may be prescribed.

Liability of  
owner to pay  
compensation.

40. (1) Any person whose property catches fire on account of his own action or of his agent done deliberately or negligently shall be liable to pay compensation to any other person suffering damage to his property on account of any action taken under section 17.

(2) All claims under sub-section (1) shall be referred to the Additional District Magistrate of the District, within thirty days from the date on which the damage was caused.

(3) The Additional District Magistrate, shall, after giving the party an opportunity of being heard, determine the amount of compensation payable and pass an order stating the amount of compensation and the person liable for payment of the same. The order passed under this sub-section shall have the force of a decree of a Civil Court.

Failure to give  
information.

41. Any person who is legally bound to give information without adequate justification, fails to communicate information in his possession regarding an outbreak of fire shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty for  
failure to take  
precautions.

42. Whoever fails without reasonable cause to comply with any of the requirements specified in the notification issued under section 23 shall be liable for a penalty which may extend to ten thousand rupees and where the contravention continuous after imposition of penalty with a further penalty which may extend to one thousand rupees for every day after the imposition of such penalty.

Penalty for willfully  
obstructing the  
fire-fighting  
or rescue  
operations.

43. Any person who willfully obstructs or interferes with any member of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services, who is engaged in fire-fighting or rescue operation shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

False report.

44. Any person who knowingly gives or causes to be given a false report of the outbreak of fire to any person authorised to receive such report by means of a statement, message or otherwise shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

45. Whoever contravenes any other provision of this Act or of any rule or notification made thereunder for which no punishment is provided for, shall, without prejudice to any other action taken against him under this Act and the rules made thereunder, liable for a penalty which may extend to ten thousand rupees and where the contravention continues after imposition of penalty with a further penalty which may extend to one thousand rupees for every day after the imposition of such penalty.

General provision  
for penalty for  
contraventions.

46. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to the company for the conduct of the business of the company as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Offences by  
companies.

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part, of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation. — For the purposes of this section, —

(a) “company” means a body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) “Director” in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

47. (1) Any offence which is punishable under sections 35, 37, 41, 43 and 44 may either before or after the institution of prosecution, be compounded by such officers and for such amount as the Government may, by notification, in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, specify in this behalf:

Compounding of  
offences.

Provided that no offence shall be compoundable which is committed by failure to comply with a notice, order or requisition issued by, or on behalf of, the Government or of any of the officers authorised under this Act until the same has been complied with so far as the compliance is possible.

(2) Where an offence has been compounded under sub-section (1), the offender, if in custody, shall be discharged and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in respect of such offence.

Compounding of  
contraventions.

48. (1) Any contravention under sections 42 and 45 or any rules made under this Act may, either before or after the initiation of adjudication proceeding but before the imposition of penalty be compounded by such officer as may be authorised in this behalf by the Government, on payment of such amount as that officer so authorised, may specify:

Provided that such amount shall not, in any case, exceed the maximum penalty which may be imposed under this Act for that contravention so compounded.

(2) Where any contravention has been compounded under sub-section (1), no other proceeding shall be initiated or continued under this Act in respect of the contravention so compounded.

Adjudicating  
officer.

49. (1) The Government, for the purposes of determining the penalties under this Act, may, by notification, appoint an officer not below the rank of District Fire Officer, to be the adjudicating officer, to hold an inquiry and impose penalty in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Government may appoint as many adjudicating officers as may be required.

(2) The adjudicating officer may summon and enforce the attendance of any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case to give evidence or to produce any document, which in the opinion of the adjudicating officer, may be useful for, or relevant to, the subject matter of the inquiry and if, on such inquiry, he is satisfied that the person concerned has failed to comply with any of the provisions in the sections referred to in sub-section (1) of section 48 or any rules made under this Act, he may impose such penalty as he deems fit:

Provided that no such penalty shall be imposed without giving the person concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Recovery.

50. If the penalty imposed under section 49 is not deposited in such manner as may be prescribed, the amount due shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue or in such other manner as may be prescribed.

Protection of  
action taken in  
good faith.

51. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is done in good faith or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder.

Cognizance of  
offences.

52. No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act or rules made thereunder, except on a complaint of, or upon information received from the Director or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf.

Jurisdiction of  
Court.

53. The Court of a Judicial Magistrate shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

**CHAPTER VII.****APPEAL.**

54. (1) Any person aggrieved by any notice or order or direction issued under the provisions of this Act, may prefer an appeal in such electronic form as may be prescribed, against such notice or order or direction to the Appellate Authority as may be notified by the Government in this behalf within thirty days from the date on which the notice or order or direction is communicated to him and the Government may appoint as many Appellate Authorities as they deem fit. Appeal.

(2) The Appellate Authority, may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(3) The Appellate Authority, after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the appellant, shall decide the appeal within such time as may be prescribed.

(4) Pending disposal of an appeal, the Appellate Authority may direct that the order or notice or direction shall not take effect until the appeal is disposed of.

55. (1) The Government or any officer authorised by the Government by notification in this behalf, may on their or his own motion or on online application, call for and examine the records in respect of any order or notice or direction issued under this Act and pass such orders as they or he may think fit: Revision.

Provided that every online application to the Government or the said authority for the exercise of the powers under this section shall be preferred within ninety days from the date of order to which the application relates was communicated to the applicant.

(2) No such order prejudicial to any person shall be made unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of making his representation.

(3) The Government or the authorised officer, as the case may be, may suspend the said order or notice or direction pending the exercise of their or his power under sub-section (1).

**CHAPTER VIII.****LEVY OF FEE AND OTHER CHARGES.**

56. (1) Where the employees of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services are sent beyond the limits of this State, in order to extinguish fire on the request of any State Government or local body or Fire and Rescue Services authority, such requisitioning authority shall be liable to pay such fee as may be prescribed by the Government, from time to time, in this behalf.

Fee on deployment of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services beyond the limits of the State and Recovery of dues.

(2) The fee referred to in sub-section (1) shall be payable by such Government or local body or Fire and Rescue Services authority, as the case may be, within one month of the service of a notice of demand issued by the Director.

(3) If such authority fails to pay the amount payable under this Act shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue or in such other manner as may be prescribed.

**CHAPTER IX.**  
**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Reciprocal fire-fighting arrangements with other Fire and Rescue Services.	57. The Director may, with the previous sanction of the Government, enter into an agreement with any Fire and Rescue Services or the Authority situated beyond the territorial limits of this State which maintains such Fire and Rescue Services for providing personnel or equipment or both, for fire-fighting purposes, on such terms and conditions as may be provided by such agreement on reciprocal basis in public interest.
Requisition of fire fighting property.	58. Where the Director or Fire and Rescue Services Officer, who is in-charge of Fire fighting and rescue operation requires fire-fighting equipment and appliance or property of any other authority or any institution or individual, he may, by order, requisition such equipment or property for the purpose of extinguishing fire or any other emergencies in any area and take possession thereof from the said authority or any institution or individual, as the case may be.
Employment on other duties.	59. It shall be lawful for the Government or any officer authorised by them in this behalf, to employ the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services in any rescue, salvage or other works for which it is suitable by reason of their training, appliances and equipment.
Power to obtain information.	60. The Director or members of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services, authorised by the Government by general or special order in this behalf may, for the purpose of discharging his duties under this Act, require the owner or occupier of any building or other property as may be specified to supply information with respect to the character of such building or other property as may be specified, the available water supplies and means of access thereto or any other material particulars, and such owner or occupier shall furnish all the information in his possession.
Aid and assistance of Police.	61. In any firefighting or rescue operation or any other duties related to seizure, detention or removal of any goods involving risk of fire, it shall be the duty of a Police of all ranks to assist and aid the Director or such Fire and Rescue Services officer in the discharge of their duties under this Act.
Provisions as to existing Fire Services and Fire Service Stations.	62. (1) The Tamil Nadu Fire Service in existence in this State before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services established under section 3.  (2) The members of the Tamil Nadu Fire Service or Auxiliary service in existence at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been appointed as members of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services under this Act.  (3) The Fire Service Stations, Rescue Service Stations and other field formations in existence at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been constituted as such under section 8.  (4) All proceedings pending before any member of the Tamil Nadu Fire Service, immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be proceedings pending before him in his capacity as the holder of the office to which he is deemed to be appointed under sub-section (2) and shall be dealt with accordingly.

Central Act 45 of  
2023.

63. Every member of the Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services, acting under the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of clause (28) of section 2 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Members to be  
public servants.

64. The Government may call for such returns, reports and statements on any subject connected with fire prevention and fire safety, rescue operation, the maintenance of order and the performance of duties by the Director, Fire and Rescue Services Officers, Operational employees, employees and Subordinate Operational staff and the same shall be furnished immediately.

Calling of returns,  
reports,  
statements, etc.

65.(1) (a) The Government may, by notification, in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, authorise any authority or officer to exercise any of the powers vested in them by or under this Act except the power to remove difficulties under section 67 and power to make rules under section 68 and may, in like manner, withdraw such authorisation.

Delegation of  
powers.

(b) The Government shall also have the power to control and revise the acts or proceedings of any authority or officer so authorised.

(2) (a) The Director may, by order, direct that any power conferred or any duty imposed on him by or under this Act shall, in such circumstances and under such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercised and, performed also by any officer of the Fire and Rescue Services specified in the order.

(b) The Director shall also have the power to control and revise the acts or proceedings of any authority or officer so empowered.

66. The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force, in so far as the provisions relating to fire prevention and life safety are concerned.

Act to have  
overriding effect  
and effect of  
other laws.

67. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the provisions of this Act, the Government may, by an order published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to them to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing such difficulty:

Power to remove  
difficulties.

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.



Power to make  
rules.

68.(1) The Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) (a) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* and unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, shall come into force on the day on which they are so published.

(b) The notification issued under this Act shall, unless it is expressed to come into force on a particular day, shall come into force on the day on which they are so published.

(3) Every rule or notification made or the order made under section 67 shall, as soon as possible, after it is made or issued, be placed on the table of the Legislative Assembly, and if, before the expiry of the session, in which it is so placed or the next session, the Assembly makes any modification in any such rule, notification or order or the Assembly decides that the rule, notification or order should not be made or issued rule, notification or order shall, thereafter have effect, only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may, be so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule, notification or order.

Power to give  
directions.

69. The Government may, from time to time issue such directions to the Director, as they may deem fit for giving effect to the provisions of this Act and it shall be the duty of the Director to comply with such directions.

Repeal and  
savings.

70. (1) The Tamil Nadu Fire Service Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1985) is hereby repealed. Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1985.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, any act or anything done or any action taken under the said Act shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act and may be continued and completed under the corresponding provisions of this Act.



**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.**

The Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Human Resources Management, while presenting the Revised Budget for the year 2021-2022 in the Legislative Assembly on 13.08.2021 has announced that Fires and various preventable accidents cause considerable human and economic loss and this Government's emphasis will be on prevention of fires through more technology based fire safety enforcement measures and the locations of the new fire stations will be on the basis of scientific mapping exercise to reduce response time. The Minister also announced that the existing Tamil Nadu Fire Service Act, 1985 will be thoroughly overhauled. To give effect to the above announcement, the Government have decided to enact a new legislation for the said purpose, by repealing the Tamil Nadu Fire Service Act, 1985 (Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1985).

2. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision.

**M.K.STALIN,**  
*Chief Minister.*

**MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION**

Clauses 1(3), 2(h), 5, 7, 8, 9(2), 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16(1), 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 47, 48, 49(1), 50, 54, 55, 56(1), 60, 65, 67, 68 and 69 of the Bill authorise the Government to issue notifications, orders or to make rules, as the case may be, for the purposes specified therein.

2. The powers delegated are normal and not of an exceptional character.

**M.K.STALIN,**  
*Chief Minister.*

Secretariat,  
Chennai,  
28th April 2025.

K. SRINIVASAN,  
*Principal Secretary.*

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the Tamil Nadu on 28th April 2025 is published together with Statement of Objects and Resasons for general information:-

**L.A Bill No. 14 of 2025**

**A Bill further to amend the Tamil Nadu Urban Local Bodies Act, 1998.**

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Urban Local Bodies (Second Amendment) Act, 2025. Short title and commencement.

(2) (a) Sections 2, 3, 5, 7, 10 and 18 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 13th day of April 2023.

(b) Sections 4,6 and sections 19 to 23 shall come into force at once.

(c) All remaining sections shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1999.

2. In section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Local Bodies Act, 1998 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in sub-section (1-A), in clause (i), for the expression “the Municipal Corporation of Chennai”, the expression “the Municipal Corporation of Greater Chennai” shall be substituted. Amendment of section 4.

3. In section 70 of the principal Act,—

(1) to sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided that if there is reasonable cause for not placing the budget estimate within the specified period, the Government may authorise the Commissioner to place the budget estimate before the council on or before the 20<sup>th</sup> day of February of that year.”;

(2) to sub-section (3), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided that if there is reasonable cause for not approving the budget estimate within the specified period, the Government may authorise the council to approve the budget estimate on or before the end of March of that year.”.

4. In section 84 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the expressions “a half-year” and “one per cent”, the expressions “a financial year” and “half per cent” shall, respectively, be substituted. Amendment of section 84.

5. In section 100 of the principal Act, in the first proviso to sub-section (3), for the expression “Chennai City Municipal Corporation”, the expression “Greater Chennai Municipal Corporation” shall be substituted. Amendment of section 100.

Amendment of section 102.	6. In section 102 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), the expression "not exceeding three years" shall be omitted.
Insertion of new section 109-A.	7. After section 109 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—  <b>"109-A. Registration and licensing of boating activities.—</b> No boating activity for entertainment shall be carried on in any water body vested with any municipality without registering the boats and obtaining licence in such manner as may be specified in the bye-laws."
Amendment of section 114-A.	8. In section 114-A of the principal Act, in clause (c), for the expressions "on conviction before a Judicial Magistrate to a fine" and "such offence", the expressions "for penalty" and "such act" shall, respectively, be substituted.
Amendment of section 117-Q.	9. In section 117-Q of the principal Act,—  (1) section 117-Q shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of that section and in the proviso to sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, for the expression "this section", the expression "this sub-section" shall be substituted;  (2) after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—  <b>"(2) Nothing contained in this Chapter or any rule or order made thereunder shall apply to any hoarding, digital banner or placard erected by the State Government, Central Government, municipality or statutory body or undertaking under the control of State or Central Government:</b>  Provided that the exemption under this sub-section shall be subject to such size and nature of the hoarding, digital banner or placard, as may be prescribed."
Insertion of new sections 126-A and 126-B.	10. After section 126 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—  <b>"126-A.Variation or revocation of list of parks, play-fields and open spaces.—</b> (1) The Government may, at any time, either suo-motu or at the instance of the municipality concerned or of any person interested, vary or revoke the list of parks, play-fields and open spaces published under section 126.  (2) Before making any such variation or revocation, the Government shall publish in the prescribed manner a draft of such variation or revocation together with a notice specifying a date on or after which such draft will be taken into consideration and shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of such draft from the municipality or any person interested before the date so specified.  <b>126-B. Prohibition of the use of parks, play-fields and open spaces in certain cases.—</b> No park, play-field or open space specified in the list published under section 126 shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, be used for any purpose other than the purpose or purposes for which it was used on the date of the coming into force of this Act."

11. In section 178 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), for the expression "liable to be punished with the penalty ", the expression "liable for the penalty" shall be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 178.

12. In section 179-F of the principal Act, for the expressions "punishable for the first offence with fine" and "subsequent offence", the expressions "liable for the first contravention with penalty" and "subsequent contravention" shall, respectively, be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 179-F.

13. In section 179-G of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the expression "second offence", the expression "second contravention" shall be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 179-G.

14. In section 179-H of the principal Act,—

Amendment of  
section 179-H.

(1) in sub-section (1), for the expressions "an offence" and "such offence", the expressions "a contravention" and "such contravention" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(2) in sub-section (2), for the expressions "an offence" and "prosecution is instituted for such offence", the expressions "a contravention" and "adjudication is initiated for such contravention" shall, respectively, be substituted.

15. For section 180 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of  
section 180.

**"180. Penalties.—** Save as otherwise provided in this Act, any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the rules, bye-laws or regulations made or any order or direction issued thereunder, shall be liable for penalty which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees and in the case of continuing contravention with an additional penalty which may extend to one thousand rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after imposition of the penalty for the first contravention or compounding of the first contravention:

Insertion of new  
sections 180-B,  
180-C, 180-D  
and 180-E.

Provided that in the absence of special and adequate reason to the contrary to be recorded in writing, the penalty under this section shall not be less than five hundred rupees.

16. After section 180-A of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

**"180-B. Adjudication.—** (1) The Director may, for the purpose of determining the penalties under sections 114-A, 134, 178, 179-F and 180, appoint an officer to be the adjudicating officer to hold an inquiry for the contraventions therein and impose penalty, in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Director may appoint as many adjudicating officers as may be required.

(2) The adjudicating officer may summon and enforce the attendance of any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case to give evidence or to produce any document, which in the opinion of the adjudicating officer, may be useful for, or relevant to, the subject matter of the inquiry and if, on such inquiry, he is satisfied that the person concerned has failed to comply with any of the provisions referred to in sections 114-A, 134, 178, 179-F and 180, he may impose such penalty as he deems fit:

Provided that no such penalty shall be imposed without giving the person concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

**180-C. Appeal.—** (1) Any person who is aggrieved by an order passed by the adjudicating officer under section 180-B may prefer an appeal to the appellate authority as may be notified by the Government, within sixty days from the date of receipt of order, in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that an appeal may be admitted after the expiry of the period of sixty days if the appellate authority is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within that period.

(2) The appellate authority may, after giving the parties to the appeal an opportunity of being heard, pass such order as he may think fit.

(3) The appellate authority shall dispose of the appeal within sixty days from the date of filing of appeal.

**180-D. Compounding of contraventions.—** (1) Any contravention under sections 114-A, 134, 178, 179-F and 180 may, either before or after the initiation of adjudication proceeding but before the imposition of penalty, be compounded by such officer as may be authorised in this behalf by the Director, on payment of such amount as that officer so authorised, may specify:

Provided that such amount shall not, in any case, exceed the maximum penalty which may be imposed under this Act for that contravention so compounded.

(2) Where any contravention has been compounded under sub-section (1), no other proceeding shall be initiated or continued under this Act in respect of the contravention so compounded.

**180-E. Recovery.—** If the penalty imposed under section 180-B or under section 180-C, as the case may be, is not deposited in such manner as may be prescribed, the amount due shall be recovered as an arrear of tax under section 116-A.”.

Insertion of new  
section 188-A.

17. After section 188 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

**“188-A. Contravention by companies.—** (1) Where a contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or any rule, bye-law or regulation made or any order or direction issued thereunder has been committed by a company, the person who, at the time the contravention was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to have contravened and shall be liable for a penalty specified under this Act:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any penalty provided in this Act, if he proves that the contravention was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent such contravention.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any contravention under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the contravention has been committed with the consent or connivance of or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to have contravened and shall be liable for a penalty specified under this Act.

Explanation.— For the purpose of this section,—

(a) a company means any body corporate and includes a trust, a firm, a society or other association of individuals, and

(b) “director” in relation to—

(i) a firm means a partner in the firm;

(ii) a society, a trust or other association of individuals, means the person who is entrusted under the rules of the society, trust or other association, with the management of the affairs of the society, trust or other association, as the case may be.”.

18. In section 198 of the principal Act, in sub-section (3), for items A and B, the following items shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment of section 198.

“A Group - Municipal Corporation of Greater Chennai;

B Group - Municipal Corporation other than Municipal Corporation of Greater Chennai and Special Grade Municipal Councils;”.

Insertion of new section 199-B.

19. After section 199-A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

**“199-B. Power to give directions.—** The Government may, from time to time, issue such directions to any municipality or any municipal authority under this Act, as they may deem fit, for giving effect to the provisions of this Act and it shall be the duty of such municipality or municipal authority to comply with such directions.”.

Construction of reference to Municipal Corporation of Chennai.	20. Reference to "Chennai City Municipal Corporation", "Municipal Corporation of Chennai" or "Chennai Municipal Corporation" in any Act or in any rule, notification, proceeding, order, regulation, bye-laws or other instruments made or issued under such Act or under the principal Act shall be construed as reference to "Municipal Corporation of Greater Chennai".
Legal proceedings.	21. Where immediately before the date of commencement of the principal Act, any legal proceedings are pending in which "Chennai City Municipal Corporation", "Municipal Corporation of Chennai" or "Chennai Municipal Corporation" is a party, "Municipal Corporation of Greater Chennai" shall be deemed to be substituted as a party in those proceedings.
Validation of Government Order.	22. Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgment, decree or order of any court or authority, the Government Order issued in G.O.(Ms)No.152, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, dated the 26th October 2015 shall not be deemed to be invalid, and shall not be deemed ever to have been invalid, merely on the ground that the said Government Order is not in accordance with the Chennai City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919) or the principal Act and all acts, proceedings or things done or actions taken under the above said Government Order till the date of publication of this Act in the <i>Tamil Nadu Government Gazette</i> shall, for all purposes, be deemed to be, and to have always been, validly done or taken in accordance with law.
Validation of certain proceedings.	23. Notwithstanding anything contained in the principal Act or any other law or order or notification for the time being in force or in any judgment, decree or order of any court or other authority, all acts done or proceedings taken by the council or any authority for not placing or approving the budget within the specified time or registration and licensing of boating activities or usage of parks, play-fields or open spaces other than the purpose for which they are earmarked, with the sanction of the Government, during the period commencing on the 13th day of April 2023 and ending with the date of publication of this Act in the <i>Tamil Nadu Government Gazette</i> , shall, for all purposes, be deemed to be, and to have always been, validly done or taken in accordance with law, as if the principal Act, as amended by this Act, had been in force at all material times when such acts or proceedings were done or taken.



**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.**

The Government are taking various measures to facilitate ease of doing business. Based on the representations received, it has been proposed to simplify the procedures for issue of trade or business licence granted by the Urban Local Bodies under the Tamil Nadu Urban Local Bodies Act, 1998 (Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1999). Further, the Government have also proposed to reduce the interest rate for the belated payment of property tax arrears. Also in furtherance of decriminalisation exercise, it is proposed to decriminalise certain other minor offences under the Act by providing adjudication and compounding mechanisms for the purpose. The Government have, therefore decided to amend the Tamil Nadu Act 9 of 1999 suitably for the aforesaid objects.

2. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision.

**K.N.NEHRU,**

*Minister for Municipal Administration.*

**MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION.**

Clauses 1(2)(c), 7, 9, 10, 16 and 19 of the Bill authorise the Government to issue notification or to make rules or to issue orders and also authorise the council of municipal corporation, municipal council and town panchayat to make bye-laws, as the case may be, for the purposes specified therein.

2. The powers delegated are normal and not of an exceptional character.

**K.N.NEHRU,**

*Minister for Municipal Administration.*

Secretariat,  
Chennai,  
28th April 2025.

K. SRINIVASAN,  
*Principal Secretary.*

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the Tamil Nadu on 28th April 2025 is published together with Statement of Objects and Resasons for general information:-

**L.A Bill No. 15 of 2025**

**A Bill further to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994.**

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Third Amendment) Act, 2025. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1994.

2. Section 131-A of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), shall be omitted. Omission of section 131-A.

3. After Chapter IX-A of the principal Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new Chapter IX-B.

**CHAPTER IX –B.**

**REGULATION OF HOARDINGS, DIGITAL BANNERS AND PLACARDS.**

**198-J. Definitions.**— In this Chapter,—

(a) “digital banner” means any screen of boards, at any place, whether public or private used or intended to be used for exhibiting any advertisement or any information in connection with marriage, religious ceremony, birth or death anniversary or meeting or conference of any political, religious or communal organisation, promotion of business, designed and printed using electronic printing technology;

(b) “hoarding” means any screen of boards or any other structure other than digital banner and placard, at any place, whether public or private used or intended to be used for exhibiting advertisement, including the frame work or other support, erected, wholly or in part upon or over any land, building, wall or structure, or vehicle visible to public wholly or partly;

(c) “placard” means any screen of boards, the size of which is not exceeding eight feet in height and four feet in breadth, at any place, whether public or private, used or intended to be used for exhibiting any advertisement or any information in connection with marriage, religious ceremony, birth or death anniversary or meeting or conference of any political, religious or communal organisation, promotion of business, designed and printed using electronic printing technology.

**198-K. Regulation of erection of hoardings.—** (1) Every person who intends to erect hoarding at any place in a panchayat village shall register his name with the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) in such form with such fee, as may be prescribed.

(2) For erection of any hoarding, the registered person under sub-section (1) shall apply to the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) for a licence.

(3) Every application for licence under sub-section (2) shall be made to the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) in such form, containing such particulars, with such application fee, as may be prescribed.

(4) The Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) may, after local inspection and on payment of such licence fee not exceeding fifteen thousand rupees per square metre per year as may be prescribed, grant a licence with such conditions as may be prescribed.

(5) The Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) may refuse to grant licence for reasons to be recorded in writing:

Provided that a licence shall not be refused unless the applicant has been given an opportunity for making his representation.

(6) Every licence granted under sub-section (4) shall be valid for such period not exceeding three years and may be renewed for a period not exceeding the period for which it was granted.

(7) The fee paid under sub-sections (1), (3) and (4) shall be credited to the account of Village Panchayat concerned, in such manner as may be prescribed.

**198-L. Regulation of erection of digital banners and placards.—** (1) No digital banner or placard for exhibiting any advertisement or information shall be erected within the panchayat village by any person without obtaining prior permission from the Executive Authority concerned.

(2) Every application for permission under sub-section (1) shall be made in writing, to the Executive Authority fifteen days prior to the date of erection of digital banner or placard in such form, containing such particulars with such fee, not exceeding one thousand rupees per placard or digital banner as may be prescribed:

Provided that in case of political event, such application shall be made at least three days prior to the date of erection of digital banner or placard.

(3) The permission for erection of digital banner or placard may be granted for such purpose and for such period, not exceeding six days and subject to such conditions as may be specified by the Executive Authority.

(4) The Executive Authority may refuse to grant permission for reasons to be recorded in writing.

(5) Every person who has erected the digital banner or placard after obtaining the permission, shall, on expiry of such permission, remove the same and dispose it, without causing any hazard to health or environment, in such manner as may be prescribed.

**198-M. Power to suspend or cancel licence.—**(1) Without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee may be liable under this Chapter, the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) may, at any time, by order in writing, cancel or suspend the licence granted or renewed under section 198-K, if—

(a) such licence has been obtained by fraud, misrepresentation or suppression of material particulars; or

(b) the licensee has contravened any of the provisions of this Chapter or the rules made thereunder or any of the condition, subject to which the licence was granted.

(2) Before cancelling a licence under sub-section (1), the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) shall give the licensee, an opportunity of making his representation.

**198-N. Removal of unauthorised hoardings, digital banners or placards.—**Any hoarding erected without licence or any digital banner or placard erected without permission, shall be confiscated and removed by the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) or the Executive Authority, as the case may be, without giving any notice and recover the cost of removal from the person who has erected the unauthorised hoarding, digital banner or placard, as an arrear of land revenue.

**198-O. Removal of hoardings, digital banners or placards in certain other cases.—**(1) Where any hoarding or digital banner or placard is retained after the expiry of the licence or the period of permission, as the case may be, or erected contrary to the conditions of the licence or the permission, as the case may be, the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) or the Executive Authority concerned, may, by notice in writing, require the licensee or the permit holder to remove such hoarding or digital banner or placard within such time as may be prescribed.

(2) Where the hoarding or digital banner or placard is not removed within the time specified in the notice, the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) or the Executive Authority, as the case may be, shall, without further notice, remove the same and recover the cost of removal from the person concerned as an arrear of land revenue.

**198–P. Exemption.—**(1) Nothing contained in this Chapter shall apply to any hoarding, digital banner or placard on which is exhibited any advertisement which relates to,—

(a) the trade or business carried on within the land or building upon or over which such hoarding, digital banner or placard is erected or to any sale or letting of such land or building or any effects therein or to any sale, entertainment or meeting to be held upon or in such land or building;

(b) the name of the land or building, upon or over which the hoarding, digital banner or placard is erected or to the name of the owner or occupier of such land or building:

Provided that the exemption under this sub-section shall be subject to such size and nature of the hoarding, digital banner or placard, as may be prescribed.

(2) Nothing contained in this Chapter shall apply to any hoarding, digital banner or placard erected by the State Government, Central Government, panchayat or statutory body or undertaking under the control of State or Central Government:

Provided that the exemption under this sub-section shall be subject to such size and nature of the hoarding, digital banner or placard, as may be prescribed.

**198–Q. Appeal.—**(1) An appeal shall lie to such authority as may be notified by the Government, from an order of refusal to grant or renew a licence, or cancelling or refusing to grant permission by the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) or the Executive Authority, as the case may be, under this Chapter within thirty days from the date of receipt of the order.

(2) The appeal shall be in such form and in such manner and shall be accompanied with such fee, as may be prescribed.

(3) On receipt of such appeal, the appellate authority may, after making such inquiry as may be necessary and giving a reasonable opportunity to the appellant to be heard, pass such order as it deems fit.

**198–R. Power to grant rights to advertise in properties vested with the Panchayats.—**(1) Subject to the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1959) or any other law for the time being in force, the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) or the Executive Authority concerned, may grant right to any person or a class of persons or any institution or organisation to display advertisement on properties belonging to, or vested with, the panchayats on payment of such fee as may be prescribed.

(2) Any amount paid to the panchayat under sub-section(1) shall be in addition to, and distinct from, the fees to be paid under section 198-K or section 198-L, as the case may be.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) or the Executive Authority concerned, may allow any person or a class of persons or any institution or organisation that maintains a public asset belonging to, or vested with, the panchayat at its own cost, to display their own advertisement.

**198–S. Prohibition of erection of certain hoardings, digital banners or placards.—** Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force or in any judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority,—

(a) (i) where any hoarding (other than traffic sign and road sign) visible to the traffic on the road is hazardous and disturbance to the safe traffic movement, so as to adversely affect free and safe flow of traffic and which is in existence, the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) shall by notice in writing, require the licensee or any person in possession of such hoarding, to remove such hoarding within such time as may be specified in the notice:

Provided that such time shall not be less than fifteen days from the date of issue of such notice.

(ii) where the hoarding referred to in sub-clause (i) is not removed within the time specified in the notice, the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) shall, without further notice, remove such hoarding and recover the cost of removal from the person concerned as an arrear of land revenue.

(b) (i) where the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) or the Executive Authority concerned is satisfied that the erection of any hoarding or the erection of digital banner or placard (other than traffic sign and road sign) visible to the traffic on the road is hazardous and disturbance to the safe traffic movement so as to adversely affect free and safe flow of traffic, he shall not grant any licence or permission under section 198-K or 198–L, as the case may be;

(ii) where any hoarding, or digital banner or placard is erected in contravention of sub-clause (i), it shall be confiscated and removed by the Block Development Officer (Village Panchayats) or the Executive Authority concerned without any notice and recover the cost of removal from the person concerned as an arrear of land revenue.

**198–T. Penalty.—** Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of this Chapter or any rule or order made thereunder or obstructs lawful exercise of any power conferred by or under this Chapter shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to twenty five thousand rupees or with both:

Provided that whoever erects any digital banner or placard without the permission of the Executive Authority, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.”.

Amendment of  
section 220.

4. In section 220 of the principal Act, the proviso to sub-section (2) shall be omitted.

Insertion of new  
section 256-A.

5. After section 256 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

**“256-A. Power to give directions.—** The Government may, from time to time, issue such directions to any panchayat or authority under this Act, as they may deem fit, for giving effect to the provisions of this Act and it shall be the duty of such panchayat or authority to comply with such directions.”.



**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS**

Section 172-B of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1994) empowers the Government to make rules for the manner of displaying advertisement and the manner of removal of objectionable advertisement, but the said Act does not have any provision to regulate the erection of hoardings, digital banners or placards in the rural local bodies.

2. The Government have, therefore, decided to amend the said Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1994, so as to regulate the erection of hoardings, digital banners or placards, in the rural local bodies, by inserting a new chapter for the purpose.

3. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision.

**I. PERIYASAMY,**  
*Minister for Rural Development.*

**MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION**

Clauses 1(2), 3 and 5 of the Bill authorise the Government to issue notification or orders or to make rules for the purposes specified therein.

2. The powers delegated are normal and not of an exceptional character.

**I. PERIYASAMY,**  
*Minister for Rural Development.*

Secretariat,  
Chennai,  
28th April 2025.

K. SRINIVASAN,  
*Principal Secretary.*

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the Tamil Nadu on 28th April 2025 is published together with Statement of Objects and Resasons for general information:-

**L.A Bill No. 16 of 2025**

**A Bill further to amend the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971.**

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 2025. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

Tamil Nadu Act 35  
of 1972.

2. In section 2 of the Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), to clause (48), the following proviso shall be added, namely:— Amendment of section 2.

“Provided that before issuing such notification under this clause, the Government shall give the inhabitants or local authority or institution in such area, a reasonable opportunity for showing cause against the proposal and shall consider their objections or suggestions, if any.”.

3. In section 9-A of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (i), the following clause shall be added, namely:— Amendment of section 9-A.

“(j) the Member-Secretary, Chennai Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority, *ex-officio*.”.

Amendment of  
section 9-F.

4. In section 9-F of the principal Act, in sub-section (2),—

(1) for clause (a), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) the Collector of the District within whose limits the majority of the Urban Planning Area lies, as the Chairman of the Authority, *ex-officio*;

(aa) six persons appointed by the Government of whom—

(i) three shall be officers of the Government;

(ii) one shall be a member of the State Legislature;

(iii) one shall represent trade and industry in the Urban Planning Area; and

(iv) one shall be an officer not below the rank of Additional Collector of the District within whose limits the majority of the Urban Planning area lies, who shall be the Member-Secretary.”;

(2) for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) the Chief Planner of the Urban Development Authority or where there is no Chief Planner, the Senior Planner.”;

(3) after clause (e), the following clauses shall be added, namely:—

“(f) one expert in the field of urban planning, urban transportation, finance or law to be nominated by the Government;

(g) one representative from an academic institution in the field of urban planning to be nominated by the Government.”.

Amendment of  
section 9-I.

5. In section 9-I of the principal Act, after clause (21), the following clause shall be added, namely:—

“(22) in section 124,—

(a) for the marginal heading, the marginal heading “Power to make rules in respect of Urban Development Authorities” shall be substituted;

(b) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) The Government may make rules, whether prospectively or retrospectively, to carry out the purposes of this Act in respect of Urban Development Authorities.”;

(c) in sub-section (2),—

(i) for the expression “regulations”, the expression “rules” shall be substituted;

(ii) for the expression “planning authority”, wherever it occurs, the expression “Urban Development Authority” shall be substituted; and

(iii) after clause (h), the following clauses shall be added, namely:—

“(i) the duties and functions of the Commissioner of Urban Development;

(j) the manner of filing of appeal under sub-section (3) of section 9-K.”;

(d) sub-section (3) shall be omitted.

6. After Chapter II-B of the principal Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new  
Chapter II-C.

## "CHAPTER II-C.

### Commissioner of Urban Development.

**9-K. Commissioner of Urban Development.—** (1) There shall be a Commissioner of Urban Development as may be notified by the Government and he shall perform such duties and responsibilities as may be prescribed.

(2) The Commissioner of Urban Development shall be the cadre controlling authority for the posts under the Urban Development Authorities and shall make appointments, postings and transfers to those posts in such manner as may be prescribed. He shall also make postings and transfers in respect of such posts in the Metropolitan Development Authority as may be notified by the Government.

(3) Any person aggrieved by any decision or order of the Commissioner of Urban Development, may appeal to the Government within thirty days from the date of receipt of order or direction, in such manner as may be prescribed.”.

7. In section 47-A of the principal Act, for sub-sections (1) and (2), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment of  
section 47-A.

“(1) Any person intending to carry out any development on any land in an area other than planning area shall make an application for permission to the local authority, in such electronic form through the online single window portal as may be notified by the Government in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* along with such documents, as may be prescribed.

(2) The local authority shall before according permission under sub-section (1), shall obtain the prior concurrence of the Director and shall also collect such fees at such rates as may be prescribed, and such permission shall be accorded in such electronic form as may be prescribed through the said online single window portal:

Provided that in the case of wet lands, the prior concurrence of the District Collector concerned is necessary.”.

8. In section 48 of the principal Act, for the expression “written permission of the appropriate planning authority”, the expression “permission of the appropriate planning authority granted in such electronic form, as may be prescribed” shall be substituted.

Amendment of  
section 48.

Amendment of  
section 49.

9. In section 49 of the principal Act, —

(1) in sub-section (1), for the expression “in writing to the appropriate planning authority for permission in such form and containing such particulars and accompanied by such documents as may be prescribed”, the following expression shall be substituted, namely:—

“for permission to the appropriate planning authority, in such electronic form, through the online single window portal referred to in section 47-A along with such documents and such fee, as may be prescribed.”;

(2) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) When the appropriate planning authority refuses to grant permission to any person, it shall record the reasons for such refusal, and communicate the same in such electronic form as may be prescribed, through the online portal referred to in section 47-A.”.

Insertion of new  
section 112-A.

10. After section 112 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

**“112-A. Consequences to ensue upon the establishment of Urban Development Authority.—** Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, with effect from the date on which the Urban Development Authority is established under the Act, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:—

(i) the Urban Development Authority shall be the Planning Authority for the Urban Planning Area;

(ii) the Urban Development Authority shall exercise the powers, perform the functions and discharge the duties under this Act in the Urban Planning Area;

(iii) any local planning authority within the Urban Planning Area shall stand dissolved and upon such dissolution,—

(a) anything done or any appointment, notification, order, scheme, bye-law or regulation made or issued, any Certificate or permission granted by the local planning authority shall be deemed to have been done, made, issued or granted under the provisions of this Act by the Urban Development Authority and continue to be in force until it is superseded by anything done or any action taken by the Urban Development Authority under the provisions of this Act;

(b) all obligations and liabilities incurred, all contracts entered into, all matters and things engaged to be done by, with, or for the local planning authority shall be deemed to have been incurred, entered into, or engaged to be done by, with, or for the Urban Development Authority;

(c) all properties movable and immovable and all interests of whatsoever nature and kind therein vested in the local planning authority, shall, with all rights of whatsoever description used, enjoyed or possessed by the local planning authority, vest in the Urban Development Authority;

(d) all suits, prosecutions and other legal proceedings instituted or which might have been instituted by or against the local planning authority may be continued or be instituted by or against the Urban Development Authority.”.

**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.**

The Urban Development Authorities play a vital role in planning, implementing and coordinating development activities in a structured manner, thereby effectively managing housing problems, infrastructure development and promoting healthier living environments for urban residents. In order to govern the conditions of service of officers and staff of the said authority, the Government considered it essential to have Commissioner of Urban Development as a cadre controlling authority.

2. For the Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area, the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority is preparing a comprehensive development strategy i.e. a Master Plan and the Chennai Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (CUMTA) is preparing the comprehensive transport development strategy i.e. the Comprehensive Mobility Plan. Integration of these two plans is essential to promote economic growth, inclusivity and orderly development for the Chennai Metropolitan Planning Area. Therefore, it is imperative to have a representative from CUMTA in CMDA as it will bring synergy of Urban Planning and Transport Planning. The Government have, therefore, decided to include the Member-Secretary, Chennai Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority as ex-officio member of the Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority.

3. Further, in order to promote transparency in the process of granting building plan permission, layout approval and land use re-classification, a single window portal has been developed, which integrates various departments and authorities such as Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Directorate of Town and Country Planning, Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority, Greater Chennai City Municipal Corporation, Commissionerate of Municipal Administration and Directorate of Town Panchayat and it was implemented in a phased manner from 01.05.2022. Accordingly, the Government have decided to amend the said Act suitably for the said purposes

4. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision.

**S. MUTHUSAMY,**  
*Minister for Housing and  
Prohibition & Excise.*



**MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION**

Clauses 1(2), 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Bill authorise the Government to make rules or issue notification, as the case may be, for the purposes specified therein.

2. The powers delegated are normal and not of an exceptional character.

**S. MUTHUSAMY,**  
*Minister for Housing and  
Prohibition & Excise.*

Secretariat,  
Chennai,  
28th April 2025.

K. SRINIVASAN,  
*Principal Secretary.*

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the Tamil Nadu on 28th April 2025 is published together with Statement of Objects and Resasons for general information:-

**L.A Bill No. 17 of 2025**

**A Bill further to amend the Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.**

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Act, 2025. Short title and commencement.

(2) (i) Clause (i) of section 5 and section 14 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of July 2017.

(ii) Clause (i) of section 2 and section 6 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April 2025.

(iii) All remaining sections shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 2017.

2. In the Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 2,— Amendment of section 2.

(i) in clause (61), after the expression “section 9”, the expression “of this Act or under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (Central Act 13 of 2017)” shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause (69),—

(a) in sub-clause (c), after the expression “management of a municipal”, the expression “fund” shall be inserted;

(b) after sub-clause (c), the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:—

**“Explanation.—** For the purposes of this sub-clause—

(a) “local fund” means any fund under the control or management of an authority of a local self-government established for discharging civic functions in relation to a Panchayat area and vested by law with the powers to levy, collect and appropriate any tax, duty, toll, cess or fee, by whatever name called;

(b) “municipal fund” means any fund under the control or management of an authority of a local self-government established for discharging civic functions in relation to a Metropolitan area or Municipal area and vested by law with the powers to levy, collect and appropriate any tax, duty, toll, cess or fee, by whatever name called;”;

(iii) after clause (116), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(116A) “unique identification marking” means the unique identification marking referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 148A and includes a digital stamp, digital mark or any other similar marking, which is unique, secure and non-removable;”.

Amendment of section 12.	3. In section 12 of the principal Act, sub-section (4) shall be omitted.	
Amendment of section 13.	4. In section 13 of principal Act, sub-section (4) shall be omitted.	
Amendment of section 17.	5. In section 17 of the principal Act, in sub-section (5), in clause (d),—  (i) for the expression “plant or machinery”, the expression “plant and machinery” shall be substituted;  (ii) the Explanation shall be re-numbered as Explanation 1 thereof, and after Explanation 1 as so re-numbered, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:—  “ <b>Explanation 2.</b> — For the purposes of clause (d), it is hereby clarified that notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal, or other authority, any reference to “plant or machinery” shall be construed and shall always be deemed to have been construed as a reference to “plant and machinery”.”	
Amendment of section 20.	6. In section 20 of the principal Act, —  (i) in sub-section (1), after the expression “section 9”, the expression, “of this Act or under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (Central Act 13 of 2017)” shall be inserted;  (ii) in sub-section (2), after the expression “section 9”, the expression “of this Act or under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (Central Act 13 of 2017)” shall be inserted.	
	7. In section 34 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—  “Provided that no reduction in output tax liability of the supplier shall be permitted, if the—  (i) input tax credit as is attributable to such a credit note, if availed, has not been reversed by the recipient, where such recipient is a registered person; or  (ii) incidence of tax on such supply has been passed on to any other person, in other cases.”	Amendment of section 34.
	8. In section 38 of the principal Act,—  (i) in sub-section (1), for the expression “an auto-generated statement”, the expression “a statement” shall be substituted;  (ii) in sub-section (2),—  (a) for the expression “auto-generated statement under”, the expression “statement referred in” shall be substituted;  (b) in clause (a), the expression “and” shall be omitted;  (c) in clause (b), after the expression “by the recipient,”, the expression “including” shall be inserted;  (d) after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—  “(c) such other details as may be prescribed.”	Amendment of section 38.

9. In section 39 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the expression “and within such time”, the expression “within such time, and subject to such conditions and restrictions” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 39.

10. In section 107 of the principal Act, in sub-section (6), for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment of section 107.

“Provided that in case of any order demanding penalty without involving demand of any tax, no appeal shall be filed against such order unless a sum equal to ten per cent. of the said penalty has been paid by the appellant.”.

11. In section 112 of the principal Act, in sub-section (8), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of section 112.

“Provided that in case of any order demanding penalty without involving demand of any tax, no appeal shall be filed against such order unless a sum equal to ten per cent. of the said penalty, in addition to the amount payable under the proviso to sub-section (6) of section 107 has been paid by the appellant.”.

Insertion of new section 122B.

12. After section 122A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

**“122B. Penalty for failure to comply with track and trace mechanism.—** Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, where any person referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 148A acts in contravention of the provisions of the said section, he shall, in addition to any penalty under Chapter XV or the provisions of this Chapter, be liable to pay a penalty equal to an amount of one lakh rupees or ten per cent. of the tax payable on such goods, whichever is higher.”.

Insertion of new section 148A.

13. After section 148 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

**“148A. Track and trace mechanism for certain goods.—** (1) The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, specify,—

(a) the goods;

(b) persons or class of persons who are in possession or deal with such goods,

to which the provisions of this section shall apply.

(2) The Government may, in respect of the goods referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1),—

(a) provide a system for enabling affixation of unique identification marking and for electronic storage and access of information contained therein, through such persons, as may be prescribed; and

(b) prescribe the unique identification marking for such goods, including the information to be recorded therein.

(3) The persons referred to in sub-section (1), shall,—

(a) affix on the said goods or packages thereof, a unique identification marking, containing such information and in such manner;

(b) furnish such information and details within such time and maintain such records or documents, in such form and manner;

(c) furnish details of the machinery installed in the place of business of manufacture of such goods, including the identification, capacity, duration of operation and such other details or information, within such time and in such form and manner;

(d) pay such amount in relation to the system referred to in sub-section (2),

as may be prescribed.”.

14. In Schedule III of the principal Act,—

Amendment of  
Schedule III.

(i) in paragraph 8, after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(aa) Supply of goods warehoused in a Special Economic Zone or in a Free Trade Warehousing Zone to any person before clearance for exports or to the Domestic Tariff Area,”;

(ii) in Explanation 2, after the expression “For the purposes of”, the expression, “clause (a) of” shall be inserted;

(iii) after Explanation 2, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:—

**“Explanation 3.—** For the purposes of clause (aa) of paragraph 8, the expressions “Special Economic Zone”, “Free Trade Warehousing Zone” and “Domestic Tariff Area” shall have the same meanings, respectively, as assigned to them in section 2 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005(Central Act 28 of 2005).”.

15. No refund shall be made of all such tax which has been collected, but which would not have been so collected, had section 14 been in force at all material times.

No refund of tax  
collected.

**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS**

The Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 2017) provides for levy and collection of tax on intra-State supply of goods or services or both by the State Government. The Goods and Services Tax Council in its 55th meeting, among others, recommended amendments to the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (Central Act 12 of 2017) and to give effect to the said recommendations, the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 has been amended vide sections 121 to 134 of the Finance Act 2025 (Central Act 7 of 2025). In tune with the said amendments, the Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 2017) has to be amended suitably. Accordingly, the Government have decided to amend the said Tamil Nadu Act 19 of 2017.

2. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision.

**P.MOORTHY,**

*Minister for Commercial Taxes and  
Registration.*

**MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION**

Clauses 1(2)(iii), 8(ii) and 13 of the Bill authorise the Government to issue notification or to make rules, for the purposes specified therein.

2. The powers delegated are normal and not of an exceptional character.

**P.MOORTHY,**

*Minister for Commercial Taxes and  
Registration.*

Secretariat,  
Chennai,  
28th April 2025.

K. SRINIVASAN,  
*Principal Secretary.*

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the Tamil Nadu on 28th April 2025 is published together with Statement of Objects and Resasons for general information:-

**L.A Bill No. 18 of 2025**

**A Bill Further To Amend The Registration Act, 1908, In Its  
Application To The State Of Tamil Nadu.**

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2025.

Short title,  
extent and  
commencement.

(2) It extends to whole of the State of Tamil Nadu.

(3) It shall come in to force at once.

Central Act XVI of  
1908

2. After section 34-B of the Registration Act, 1908, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new  
Section 34-C.

“34-C. Production of Original documents.— Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the registering officer before whom a document relating to immovable property is presented for registration shall not register the same, unless the executant produces the previous original document by which the right over the subject property was acquired by him along with the Encumbrance Certificate pertaining to the subject property obtained within ten days before the date of presentation:

Provided that where an encumbrance as to subsisting mortgage, exists over the property, the registering officer shall not register such document unless a No Objection Certificate is obtained from the mortgagee:

Provided further that where an agreement for sale has been executed in respect of the subject property and it has not been performed, the registering authority shall not register such document unless the period of limitation for filing a suit for specific performance of the above agreement has lapsed:

Provided also that where the subject property is ancestral one and the previous original document is not available, the registering officer shall not register such document, unless the patta issued by the Revenue Department in respect of that property is produced:

Provided also that if the previous original document is lost, the registering officer shall not register such document unless non-traceable Certificate issued by the Police department along with the advertisement published in the local Newspaper giving the notice of loss of the previous original document are produced:

Provided also that production of the previous original document shall not be necessary for a document in which the Government or a statutory body is the executant or for such classes of documents as may be notified by the State Government, from time to time.”



**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.**

In order to safeguard public from the perils caused due to fraud, forgery and impersonation in the registration of documents relating to immovable properties, rule 55-A has been inserted in the Tamil Nadu Registration Rules, 1949 by invoking section 69 of the Registration Act, 1908 (Central Act XVI of 1908). The said rule 55-A mandates that the original title deed or other records specified therein shall be produced at the time of registration of the documents relating to immovable properties. The limited purpose of the said rule is to ascertain as to whether the person executing the document possess a title over the immovable property to be registered and the said rule is made with an intent to avoid fraudulent transactions.

2. However, the Supreme Court of India, in its Judgement, dated 07.04.2025 has held that the rule making power under section 69 cannot be exercised to make a rule that is inconsistent with the provisions of the 1908 Act and accordingly, the Supreme Court has declared rule 55-A (i) of the said Rules as ultra-vires to the said Central Act XVI of 1908.

3. In the said circumstances, in order to achieve the object behind the said rule 55-A by giving legal sanctity thereto and thereby to protect the interests of the public, who may be affected by fraud, forgery and impersonation in the registration of documents, the Government have decided to incorporate suitable provisions in the said Central Act XVI of 1908 by way of a State amendment.

4. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision.

**P. MOORTHY,**

*Minister for Commercial Taxes and Registration.*

Secretariat,  
Chennai,  
28th April 2025.

K. SRINIVASAN,  
*Principal Secretary.*

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the Tamil Nadu on 28th April 2025 is published together with Statement of Objects and Resasons for general information:-

**L.A Bill No. 19 of 2025**

**A Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a University at Kumbakonam.**

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-sixth year of the Republic of India as follows:—

**CHAPTER – I.**

**PRELIMINARY.**

1. (1) This Act may be called the Kalaingar University Act, 2025. Short title, extent, application and commencement.

(2) It extends to the area comprising the districts of Ariyalur, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur and Tiruvarur in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(3) It applies to all colleges and institutions situate within the University area and maintained by, affiliated to, or approved by, the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the statutes, ordinances and regulations made thereunder and also to all colleges and institutions deemed to be affiliated to, or approved by, the University under this Act.

(4) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(a) “affiliated college” means any college situate within the University area and affiliated to the University and providing courses of study for admission to the examinations for degrees of the University and includes a college deemed to be affiliated to the University under this Act;

(b) “appointed date” means the date specified in the notification issued under sub-section (4) of section 1;

(c) “approved college” means any college situate within the University area and approved by the University and providing courses of study for admission to the examinations for titles and diplomas of the University and includes a college deemed to be approved by the University under this Act;

(d) “autonomous college” means any college designated as an autonomous college by the statutes;

(e) “college” means any college or institution maintained or approved by, or affiliated to, the University and providing courses of study for admission to the examinations of the University;

(f) “Government” means the State Government;

(g) "Government college" means every college and institution specified in the Schedule;

(h) "hostel" means a unit of residence for the students of the University maintained or recognised by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act and includes a hostel deemed to be recognised by the University under this Act;

(i) "post-graduate college" means a University college or an affiliated college situate within the University area and providing post-graduate courses of study leading upto the post-graduate degrees of the University;

(j) "prescribed" means prescribed by the statutes, ordinances or regulations;

(k) "Principal" means the head of a college;

(l) "Schedule" means the Schedule appended to this Act;

(m) "statutes", "ordinances" and "regulations" means, respectively, the statutes, ordinances and regulations of the University made or continued in force under this Act;

(n) "teachers" means such Assistant Professors, Associate Professors, Professors, Deans, Directors and other like persons giving instruction, in University colleges or laboratories, in affiliated or approved colleges, or in hostels, and librarians as may be declared by the statutes to be teachers;

(o) "teachers of the University" means persons appointed by the University to give instructions on its behalf;

(p) "University" means the Kalaingar University;

(q) "University area" means the area to which this Act extends under sub-section (2) of section 1.

(r) "University centre" means any area within the University area containing one or more departments or colleges competent to engage in higher teaching and research work;

(s) "University college" means a college located within or outside the University campus and established or maintained by the University for providing courses of study qualifying students for admission to the examination in accordance with the regulations;

(t) "University Grants Commission" means the commission established under section 4 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956; Central Act 3 of 1956.

(u) "University laboratory" means a laboratory maintained by the University whether instituted by it or not, and intended for the carrying on and advancement of research work;

(v) "University Assistant Professor", "University Associate Professor" or "University Professor" means a Assistant Professor, or Associate Professor or Professor, respectively, appointed or deemed to be appointed as such by the University;

(w) "University library" means a library maintained by the University, whether instituted by it or not.

**CHAPTER II.**  
**THE UNIVERSITY.**

3. (1) There shall be established a University by the name “the Kalaigamar University”.

(2) The University shall be a body corporate, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

(3) The headquarters of the University shall be located within the limits of the Kumbakonam City Municipal Corporation or in any place within the radius of twenty-five kilometers around those limits.

4. The University shall have the following objects and powers, namely:—

Objects and  
powers of  
University.

(1) to provide for instruction and training in such branches of learning as it may determine;

(2) to provide for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(3) to institute degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions;

(4) to hold examinations and to confer degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions on persons who—

(a) shall have pursued an approved course of study in a University college or laboratory or in an affiliated or approved college, unless exempted therefrom in the manner prescribed by the statutes and shall have passed the prescribed examinations of the University; or

(b) shall have carried on research under conditions prescribed;

(5) to confer degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions on persons who shall have pursued an approved course of study in an autonomous college;

(6) to hold examinations and to confer degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions on persons who shall have pursued an approved course of study by correspondence, whether residing within the University area or not and to provide such lectures and instructions for persons not being residents within the University area under conditions prescribed;

(7) to confer honorary degrees or other academic distinctions under conditions prescribed;

(8) to institute, maintain and manage institutes of research, University colleges and laboratories, libraries, museums and other institutions necessary to carry out the objects of the University;

(9) to affiliate colleges to the University as affiliated, professional or post graduate colleges under conditions prescribed and to withdraw the affiliations:

Provided that no college shall be affiliated to the University unless the permission of the Government to establish such college has been obtained and the terms and conditions, if any, of such permission have been complied with;

(10) to approve colleges providing courses of study for admission to the examinations for titles and diplomas of the University under conditions prescribed and to withdraw such approval:

Provided that no institution shall be approved by the University unless the permission of the Government to establish such institution has been obtained and the terms and conditions, if any, of such permission have been complied with;

(11) to designate any college as an autonomous college with the concurrence of the Government, in the manner and under conditions prescribed and to cancel such designation;

(12) to institute Assistant Professorships, Associate Professorships, Professorships and any other teaching posts required by the University and to appoint persons to such Assistant Professorships, Associate Professorships, Professorships and other teaching posts;

(13) to institute and award fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, studentships, bursaries, exhibitions, medals and prizes in accordance with the statutes;

(14) to establish, maintain and manage hostels, to recognise hostels not maintained by the University and to withdraw recognition therefrom;

(15) to exercise such control over the students of the University through the colleges, as will secure their health and well-being and discipline;

(16) to hold and manage endowments and other properties and funds of the University;

(17) to borrow money, with the approval of the Government, on the security of the property of the University for the purposes of the University;

(18) to fix fees and to demand and receive such fees as may be prescribed;

(19) to make grants from the funds of the University for the maintenance of the National Cadet Corps;

(20) to institute and maintain a University Extension Board;

(21) to institute and provide funds for the maintenance of,—

a publication bureau;

an employment bureau;

students' unions;

University athletic clubs; and

other similar associations;

(22) to encourage co-operation among the colleges, laboratories and institutes in the University area and co-operate with other Universities and other authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine;

(23) to conduct evaluation or inspection of the colleges at required interval and to take suitable action as prescribed, to improve academic excellence of the colleges;

(24) to monitor academically the affiliated colleges and prescribe the control mechanism to achieve academic excellence; and

(25) generally to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary or desirable to further the objects of the University.

5. (1) No college within the University area shall be affiliated to any University other than the Kalaingar University.

Colleges not to be affiliated to any other University and recognition of institutions by University.

(2) No institution affiliated to, or associated with, or maintained by any other University in the State of Tamil Nadu shall be recognised by the University for any purpose except with the prior approval of the Government and the University concerned.

6. (1) The University shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and the statutes, be open to all persons.

Admission to University.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall require the University—

(a) to admit to any course of study any person who does not possess the prescribed academic qualification or standard;

(b) to retain on the rolls of the University any student whose academic record is below the minimum standard required for the award of a degree, diploma or other academic distinction; or

(c) to admit any person or retain any student whose conduct is prejudicial to the interests of the University or the rights and privileges of other students and teachers.

7. (1) The Government shall have the right to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made, by such person or persons as it may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, libraries, museums, workshops and equipment and of any institution maintained, recognised and other work conducted or done by the University and to cause an inquiry to be made in respect of any matter connected with the University.

Visitation.

(2) The Government shall in every case give notice to the University of their intention to cause such inspection or inquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Government shall communicate to the University their views with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry and may, after ascertaining the opinion of the University thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken and fix a time limit for taking such action.

(4) The University shall, within the time so fixed, report to the Government the action, if any, which is proposed to be taken or has been taken, upon the results of such inspection or inquiry or on the advice tendered by the Government. Such report shall be submitted within such time as the Government may direct.

(5) Where the University does not take action to the satisfaction of the Government within a reasonable time, the Government may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the University, issue such directions as they may think fit and the University shall comply with such directions. In the event of the University not complying with such directions within such time as may be fixed in that behalf by the Government, the Government shall have power to appoint any person or body to comply with such directions and make such orders as may be necessary for the expenses thereof.

### CHAPTER – III.

#### OFFICERS OF UNIVERSITY.

Officers of  
University.

8. The University shall consist of the following officers, namely:—

- (1) The Chancellor;
- (2) The Pro-Chancellor;
- (3) The Vice-Chancellor;
- (4) The Registrar;
- (5) The Dean;
- (6) The Finance Officer;
- (7) The Controller of Examinations; and

(8) Such other persons as may be declared by the statutes to be officers of the University.

Chancellor.

9. (1) The Chief Minister of the State of Tamil Nadu shall be the Chancellor of the University. He shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University and shall, when present, preside at any convocation of the University and confer degrees, titles, diplomas or other academic distinctions upon persons entitled to receive them.

(2) Where power is conferred upon the Chancellor to nominate persons to the authorities, the Chancellor shall, to the extent necessary nominate persons to represent interests not otherwise adequately represented.

(3) The Chancellor may, of his own motion or on application call for and examine the record of any officer or authority of the University in respect of any proceeding to satisfy himself as to the regularity of such proceeding or the correctness, legality or propriety of any decision taken or order passed therein and, if, in any case, it appears to the Chancellor that any such decision or order should be modified, annulled, reversed or remitted for reconsideration, he may pass orders accordingly:

Provided that every application to the Chancellor for the exercise of the powers under this section shall be preferred within three months from the date on which the proceedings, decision or order to which the application relates was communicated to the applicant:

Provided further that no order prejudicial to any person shall be passed unless such person has been given an opportunity of making his representation.

(4) No honorary degree or other distinction shall be conferred by the University upon any person without the prior approval of the Chancellor.

(5) The Chancellor shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred on him by or under this Act.

10. (1) The Minister-in-charge of the portfolio of Higher Education shall be the Pro-Chancellor of the University. Pro-Chancellor.

(2) The Pro-Chancellor shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be conferred on him by or under this Act.

(3) In the absence of the Chancellor or during the Chancellor's inability to act, the Pro-Chancellor shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Chancellor.

11. (1) Every appointment of the Vice-Chancellor shall be made by the Chancellor from out of a panel of three names recommended by the Committee referred to in sub-section (2). Such panel shall not contain the name of any member of the said Committee: Vice-Chancellor.

Provided that if the Chancellor does not approve any of the persons in the panel so recommended by the Committee, he may take steps to constitute another Committee in accordance with sub-section (2), to give a fresh panel of three different names and shall appoint one of the persons named in the fresh panel as Vice-Chancellor.

(2) For the purpose of sub-section (1), the Committee shall consist of—

(i) a nominee of the Chancellor, who shall be a retired Judge of the Supreme Court or any High Court or an eminent educationist;

(ii) a nominee of the Government, who shall be a retired or serving officer of the Government not below the rank of Principal Secretary to Government or an eminent educationist; and

(iii) a nominee of the Syndicate who shall be an eminent educationist.

Explanation.— For the purpose of this sub-section, “eminent educationist” means a person,—

(i) who is or has been a Vice-Chancellor of any University established by the State Government or Central Government; or

(ii) who is a distinguished academician, with a minimum of ten years of experience as Professor in a State or Central University or in both taken together; or

(iii) who is or has been a Director or Head of any institute of national importance:



Provided that the person so nominated shall not be a member of any of the authorities of the University or shall not be connected with the University or a University college.

(3) A person recommended by the Committee for appointment as Vice-Chancellor shall—

(i) be a distinguished academician with highest level of competence, integrity, morals and institutional commitment;

(ii) possess such educational qualifications and experience as may be specified by the Government in consultation with the Chancellor by an order published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*.

(4) The process of nominating the members to the Committee by the Chancellor, the Government and the Syndicate shall begin six months before the probable date of occurrence of vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor and shall be completed four months before the probable date of occurrence of vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor.

(5) The process of preparing the panel of suitable persons for appointment as Vice-Chancellor shall begin at least four months before the probable date of occurrence of the vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor.

(6) The Committee shall submit its recommendation to the Chancellor within four months from the date of its constitution. If the Committee does not submit its recommendation to the Chancellor within the said period, the Chancellor may grant further time to the Committee to submit its recommendation or take steps to constitute another Committee in accordance with sub-section (2).

(7) The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for a period of three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment for a further period of three years:

Provided that no person shall hold the office of the Vice-Chancellor for more than six years in the aggregate:

Provided further that the Chancellor may direct that a Vice-Chancellor, whose term of office has expired, shall continue in office for such period, not exceeding a total period of one year, as may be specified in the direction:

Provided also that the Vice-Chancellor may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Chancellor and after giving two months notice, resign his office:

Provided also that a person appointed as Vice-Chancellor shall retire from office if, during the term of his office or any extension thereof, he completes the age of seventy years.

(8) When any temporary vacancy occurs in the office of the Vice-Chancellor or when the Vice-Chancellor is, by reason of illness, absence or for any other reason, unable to exercise the powers and perform the duties of his office, the senior most Professor of the University shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Vice-Chancellor till the Syndicate constitutes a "Convenor Committee" for exercising the powers and performing the duties of the Vice-Chancellor:

Provided that the said Convenor committee shall consist of two ex-officio members of the Syndicate and one professor of the University.

(9) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time officer of the University and his emoluments and other terms and conditions of service shall be as follows:—

(a) There shall be paid to the Vice-Chancellor as such salary may be fixed by the Government, from time to time, and he shall be entitled, without payment of rent, to the use of a furnished residence throughout his term of office and no charge shall fall on the Vice-Chancellor personally in respect of the maintenance of such residence. The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to such other perquisites as may be provided in the statutes.

(b) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to such terminal benefits and allowances as may be fixed by the Syndicate with the approval of the Chancellor, from time to time:

Provided that, where an employee of—

(i) the University; or

(ii) any other University or college or institution maintained by, or affiliated to that University, is appointed as Vice-Chancellor, he shall be allowed to continue to contribute to the Provident Fund to which he is a subscriber and the contribution of the University shall be limited to what he had been contributing immediately before his appointment as Vice-Chancellor;

(c) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to travelling allowances at such rates as may be fixed by the Syndicate;

(d) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to earned leave on full pay at one eleventh of the periods spent by him on active service;

(e) The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled, on medical grounds or otherwise, to leave without pay for a period not exceeding three months during the term of his office:

Provided that on the date of expiry of the term of his office, if he had not availed of the earned leave before the date of expiry of the term of his office, shall be entitled to draw cash equivalent to leave salary after relinquishment of his office in respect of earned leave at credit subject to a maximum of two hundred and forty days:

Provided further that such leave may be converted into leave on full pay to the extent to which he is entitled to earned leave under clause (d).

(10) The Vice-Chancellor shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the Chancellor passed on the ground of wilful omission or refusal to carry out the provisions of this Act or abuse of the powers vested in him. In a case where it is proposed to remove the Vice-Chancellor, the Chancellor shall order an inquiry by such a person who is or has been,-

a Judge of the High Court; or

an officer of the Government, not below the rank of Chief Secretary to Government,

in which the Vice-Chancellor shall be given an opportunity to make a representation. On consideration of the inquiry report, the Vice-Chancellor shall be furnished with a copy of the inquiry report and called upon to submit his further representation, if any thereon, before making an order of removal.

Powers and  
duties of Vice-  
Chancellor.

12. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the academic head and principal executive officer of the University.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall, in the absence of the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, preside at the convocation of the University and confer degrees, titles, diplomas or other academic distinctions upon persons entitled to receive them.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise control over the affairs of the University and shall be responsible for the due maintenance of discipline in the University.

(4) The Vice-Chancellor shall ensure the faithful observance of the provisions of this Act and the statutes, ordinances and regulations.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to the decision of the Syndicate regarding the appointment, suspension and dismissal of the teachers and other persons employed in the University.

(6) In any emergency, which in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor requires immediate action to be taken, he shall, by order, take such action as he deems necessary and shall, at the earliest opportunity, report the action taken to such officer or authority or body who or which would have in the ordinary course dealt with the matter:

Provided that no such order shall be passed unless the person likely to be affected, has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(7) Any person aggrieved by any order of the Vice-Chancellor under sub-section (6) may prefer an appeal to the Syndicate within thirty days from the date on which such order is communicated to him and the Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to the order passed by the Syndicate on such appeal.

(8) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the ex-officio Chairperson of the Syndicate, Academic Council and the Finance Committee. The Vice-Chancellor shall be entitled to be present at, and to address, any meeting of any authority or other body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat, unless he is a member of the authority or body.

(9) The Vice-Chancellor shall convene meetings of the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Finance Committee.

(10) The Vice-Chancellor shall be responsible for the co-ordination and integration of teaching and research, extension education and curriculum development.

(11) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the statutes.

13. (1) The Registrar shall be a whole-time salaried officer of the University appointed by the Syndicate. The qualifications and the method of recruitment shall be such as may be prescribed. The terms and conditions of service of the Registrar shall be as follows:— Registrar.

(i) The holder of the post of Registrar shall be not lower in rank than that of a University Professor.

(ii) The Registrar shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that the Registrar shall retire on attaining the age of sixty years or on the expiry of the period specified in this clause, whichever is earlier;

(iii) the emoluments and other terms and conditions of service of the Registrar shall be such as may be prescribed;

(iv) when the office of the Registrar is vacant or when the Registrar is, by reason of illness, absence or any other cause, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office of the Registrar shall be performed by such person as the Vice-Chancellor may appoint for the purpose.

(2) (a) The Registrar shall have power to take disciplinary action against such of the employees, excluding teachers of the University and academic staff as may be specified in the orders of the Syndicate to suspend them pending inquiry, to administer warnings to them or to impose on them the penalty of censure or withholding of increments:

Provided that no such penalty shall be imposed unless the person concerned has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him.

(b) An appeal shall lie to the Vice-Chancellor against an order of the Registrar imposing any of the penalties specified in clause (a).

(c) In any case where the inquiry discloses that penalty beyond the powers of the Registrar is called for, the Registrar shall, upon conclusion of the inquiry, make a report to the Vice-Chancellor along with his recommendations and the Vice-Chancellor shall pass such order as he deems fit:

Provided that an appeal shall lie to the Syndicate against an order of the Vice-Chancellor imposing any penalty.

(d) No appeal under clause (b) or clause (c) shall be preferred after the expiry of sixty days from the date on which the order appealed against was received by the appellant.

(3) The Registrar shall be the ex-officio Secretary to the Syndicate, Academic Council, the Faculties and the Boards of Studies, but shall not be deemed to be a member of any of these authorities.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Registrar,—

(a) to be the custodian of the records, the common seal and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge;

(b) to issue all notices convening meetings of the Syndicate, the Academic Council, the Faculties, the Boards of Studies, the Boards of Examiners and of any committee appointed by the authorities of the University;

(c) to keep the minutes of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Syndicate, the Academic Council, the Faculties, the Boards of Studies, the Boards of Examiners and of any Committee appointed by the authorities of the University;

(d) to conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate;

(e) to supply to the Chancellor, copies of the agenda of the meetings of the authorities of the University as soon as they are issued and the minutes of the proceedings of such meetings; and

(f) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be specified in the statutes, the ordinances or the regulations or as may be required, from time to time, by the Syndicate or the Vice-Chancellor.

(5) In all suits and other legal proceedings by or against the University, the pleadings shall be signed and verified by the Registrar and all processes in such suits and proceedings shall be issued to, and served on, the Registrar.

Dean.

14. (1) The Dean shall be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor from among the Professors in the Faculty for a period of three years and he shall be eligible for reappointment:

Provided that a Dean, on attaining the age of sixty years, shall cease to hold office as such:

Provided further that if at any time there is no Professor in a Faculty, the Vice-Chancellor shall exercise the powers of the Dean of the Faculty.

(2) When the office of the Dean is vacant or when the Dean is, by reason of illness, absence or any other cause, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of his office shall be performed by such person as the Vice-Chancellor may appoint for the purpose.

(3) The Dean shall be the Head of the Faculty and shall be responsible for the conduct and maintenance of the standards of teaching and research in the Faculty. The Dean shall have such other functions as may be prescribed by the ordinances.

(4) The Dean shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of the Board of Studies or Committees or the Faculty, as the case may be, but shall not have the right to vote thereat unless he is a member thereof.

15. (1) The Finance Officer shall be a whole-time salaried officer of the University, appointed by the Syndicate for such period as may be specified by the Syndicate in this behalf. Finance Officer.

(2) Every appointment of the Finance Officer shall be made by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor from out of a panel of three names of officers recommended by the Government.

(3) The emoluments and other terms and conditions of service of the Finance Officer shall be such as may be prescribed by the ordinances.

(4) The Finance Officer shall retire on attaining the age of sixty years or on the expiry of the period specified by the Syndicate under sub-section (1), whichever is earlier:

(5) When the office of the Finance Officer is vacant or when the Finance Officer is, by reason of illness, absence or any other cause, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the Finance Officer shall be performed by such person as the Vice-Chancellor may appoint for the purpose.

(6) The Finance Officer shall be the ex-officio Secretary to the Finance Committee but shall not be deemed to be a member of such committee;

(7) The Finance Officer shall,—

(a) exercise general supervision over the funds of the University and shall advise the University as regards its financial policy; and

(b) exercise such other powers and perform such other financial functions as may be assigned to him by the Syndicate or as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Finance Officer shall not incur any expenditure or make any investment exceeding such amount as may be prescribed without the previous approval of the Syndicate.

(8) Subject to the control of the Syndicate, the Finance Officer shall,—

(a) hold and manage the property and investment of the University including trust and endowed property;

(b) ensure that the limits fixed by the Syndicate for recurring and non-recurring expenditure for a year are not exceeded and that all moneys are expended on the purposes for which they are granted or allotted;

(c) be responsible for the preparation of annual accounts, financial estimates and the budget of the University and for their presentation to the Syndicate;

(d) keep a constant watch on the cash and bank balances and of investments;

(e) watch the progress of the collection of revenue and advise on the methods of collection employed;

(f) ensure that the registers of buildings, lands, furniture and equipment are maintained up-to-date, and that stock checking is conducted, of equipment and other consumable materials in all offices, special centres, specialised laboratories and colleges maintained by the University;

(g) bring to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor any unauthorised expenditure or other financial irregularity and suggest appropriate action to be taken against persons at fault; and

(h) call from any office, department, centre, laboratory and college maintained by the University, any information or returns that he may consider necessary for the performance of his duties.

(9) The receipt of the Finance Officer or of the person or persons duly authorised in this behalf by the Syndicate for any money payable to the University shall be sufficient discharge for payment of such money.

Controller of  
Examinations.

16. (1) The Controller of Examinations shall be an academician and a whole-time officer of the University appointed by the Syndicate for such period and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

(2) The Controller of Examinations shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed.

Librarian.

17. (1) The Librarian shall be a whole time officer of the University appointed by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose, for such period and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

(2) The Librarian shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Syndicate.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### AUTHORITIES OF UNIVERSITY.

Authorities of  
University.

18. The authorities of the University shall be the following, namely:—

- (1) the Syndicate;
- (2) the Academic Council;
- (3) the Finance Committee;
- (4) the Planning Board;
- (5) the Board of Studies;
- (6) the Faculties; and

(7) such other authorities as may be declared by the statutes to be authorities of the University.

Disqualification for  
membership.

19. (1) No person shall be qualified for nomination or election as a member of any of the authorities of the University, if, on the date of such nomination or election, he is,—

(a) of unsound mind; or

(b) an applicant to be adjudicated as an insolvent or an undischarged insolvent; or



(c) sentenced by a criminal court to imprisonment for any offence involving moral turpitude.

(2) In case of dispute or doubt as to whether a person is disqualified under sub-section (1), the Syndicate shall determine and its decision shall be final.

20. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 21 and 24, no person who has held office as a member for a total period of six years in the Syndicate or the Academic Council or in both, of the University shall be eligible for election or nomination to either of the said two authorities:

Disqualification  
for election or  
nomination  
to Syndicate  
and Academic  
Council in  
certain cases.

Provided that for the purpose of computing the total period of six years referred to in this sub-section, the period of three years during which a person held office in one authority either by election or by nomination and the period of three years during which he held office in another authority either by election or by nomination shall be taken into account and accordingly such person shall not be eligible for election or nomination either to Syndicate or the Academic Council:

Provided further that for the purpose of this sub-section, if a person who has held office for a period of not less than one year in any one of the authorities referred to in this sub-section in a casual vacancy shall be deemed to have held office for a period of three years in that authority:

Provided also that for the purpose of this sub-section, if a person was elected or nominated to one authority and such person becomes a member of another authority by virtue of the membership in the first mentioned authority, the period for which he held office in the first mentioned authority alone shall be taken into account.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall have application in respect of—

(i) ex-officio members referred to in section 21;

(ii) ex-officio members referred to in section 24.

21. (1) The Chancellor shall, as soon as may be, after the first Vice-Chancellor is appointed under section 53, constitute the Syndicate.

(2) The Syndicate shall, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, consist of the following members, namely:—

**Class I – Ex-Officio Members.**

(a) The Secretary to Government in-charge of Higher Education;

(b) The Secretary to Government in-charge of Finance;

(c) The Secretary to Government in-charge of Law;

(d) The Director of Collegiate Education.



**Class – II Other Members.**

(a) Three eminent persons to be nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, who will guide the Vice-Chancellor in administrative, academic and financial matters including any issues connected with social justice and policies of the State Government;

(b) Two members elected by the Principals of the affiliated colleges from among themselves in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

(c) Two members elected by the teachers of affiliated colleges (other than Principals) from among themselves who are members of the Academic Council, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

Explanation.— For the purpose of this item, “teachers” shall mean those teachers elected to the Academic Council by the teachers of the affiliated colleges from among themselves;

(d) One Dean or Director nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor;

(e) One University Professor nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor;

(f) One University Associate Professor nominated by the Vice-Chancellor by rotation according to seniority;

(g) One University Assistant Professor nominated by the Vice-Chancellor by rotation according to seniority; and

(h) One member elected by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from among its members.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the ex-officio Chairperson of the Syndicate.

(4) (a) In case the Secretary to Government in-charge of Higher Education or the Secretary to Government in-charge of Finance or Secretary to Government in-charge of Law, is unable to attend the meetings of the Syndicate, for any reason, he may depute any officer of his department, not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to Government to attend the meetings. The officer so deputed shall have the right to take part in the discussion of the meeting and shall have the right to vote;

(b) In case the Director of Collegiate Education is unable to attend the meetings of the Syndicate, for any reason, he may depute any officer of his department, not below the rank of Deputy Director, to attend the meetings. The officer so deputed shall have the right to take part in the discussion of the meeting and shall have the right to vote.

(5) (a) Save as otherwise provided, the members of the Syndicate, other than the ex-officio members, shall hold office for a period of three years and such members shall be eligible for election or nomination for another period of three years;

(b) Where a member is elected or nominated to the Syndicate in a casual vacancy, the period of office held for not less than one year by any such member shall be construed as a full period of three years:

Provided that a member of the Syndicate who is elected or nominated in his capacity as a member of a particular electorate or body, or the holder of a particular appointment, shall cease to be a member of the Syndicate from the date on which he ceases to be, a member of that electorate or body or the holder of that appointment, as the case may be:

Provided further that where an elected or a nominated member of the Syndicate is appointed temporarily to any of the office by virtue of which he is entitled to be a member of the Syndicate ex-officio, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and communicated to the Vice-Chancellor within seven days from the date of his taking charge of his appointment, choose whether he will continue to be a member of the Syndicate by virtue of his election or nomination or whether he will vacate office as such member and become a member ex-officio by virtue of his appointment and the choice shall be conclusive. On failure to make such a choice, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office as an elected or a nominated member.

(6) When a person ceases to be a member of the Syndicate, he shall cease to be a member of any of the authorities of the University of which he may happen to be a member by virtue of his membership of the Syndicate.

(7) The members of the Syndicate shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration from the University except such daily allowance and travelling allowance as may be prescribed:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall preclude any member from drawing his normal emoluments to which he is entitled by virtue of the office he holds.

(8) A member of the Syndicate other than ex-officio member, may tender resignation of his membership at any time before the term of his office expires. Such resignation shall be conveyed to the Chancellor by a letter in writing by the member and the resignation shall take effect from the date of its acceptance by the Chancellor.

22. (1) The Syndicate shall have the following powers, namely:— Powers of Syndicate.

(a) to make statutes and amend or repeal the same;

(b) to make ordinances and amend or repeal the same;

(c) to co-operate with other Universities, other academic authorities and colleges in such manner and for such purposes as it may determine;

(d) to provide for instruction and training in such branches of learning as it may think fit;

(e) to provide for research, advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(f) to institute Assistant Professorships, Associate Professorships, Professorships and any other teaching posts required by the University;

(g) to prescribe the conditions for affiliating colleges to the University, affiliated colleges within the University area and withdraw the affiliation;

(h) to prescribe the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, a college may be designated as an autonomous college and such designation may be cancelled;

(i) to provide such lectures and instructions for students of University colleges, colleges and approved colleges as the Academic Council may determine and also to provide for lectures and instructions to persons not being students of colleges and to grant diplomas to them;

(j) to institute degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions;

(k) to confer degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions on persons who—

(i) shall have pursued an approved course of study in University college or laboratory or in an affiliated or approved college or have been exempted therefrom in the manner prescribed and shall have passed the prescribed examinations of the University;

(ii) shall have carried on research under conditions prescribed;

(l) to confer honorary degrees of academic distinctions on the recommendations of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Syndicate;

(m) to establish and maintain hostels and manage hostels instituted by the University;

(n) to institute fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, studentships, bursaries, exhibitions, medals and prizes;

(o) to prescribe the fees to be charged, for the approval and affiliation of colleges, for admission to the examinations, degrees, titles and diplomas of the University, for the registration of graduates, for the renewal of such registration and for all or any of the purposes specified in section 4;

(p) to consider and take such action as it may deem fit on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates;

(q) to institute a University Extension Board and to maintain it;

(r) to institute publication bureau, students' unions, employment bureau and University athletic clubs and to maintain them;

(s) to enter into any agreement with the Central or any State Government or with a private management for assuming the management of any institution and for taking over its properties and liabilities or for any other purposes not repugnant to the provisions of this Act;

(t) to make statutes regulating the method of election to the authorities of the University and the procedure at the meeting of the Academic Council, Syndicate and other authorities of the University and the quorum of members required for the transaction of business by the authorities of the University other than the Academic Council;

(u) to recommend to the Government the recognition of an area within the University area as University Centre;

(v) to hold, control and administer the properties and funds of the University;

(w) to direct the form, custody and use of the common seal of the University;

(x) to regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act, the statutes, the ordinances and the regulations;

(y) to administer all properties and funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes;

(z) (i) to appoint the Assistant Professors, Associate Professors, Professors and the teachers of the University, fix their emoluments, if any, define their duties and the conditions of their service and provide for filling up of temporary vacancies;

(ii) to appoint of administrative and other similar posts and fix their emoluments, if any, define their duties and the conditions of their service and provide for filling up of temporary vacancies;

(za) to suspend and dismiss the Assistant Professors, Associate Professors, Professors and the teachers and other employees of the University;

(zb) to accept on behalf of the University, endowments, bequests, donations, grants and transfers of any movable or immovable properties made to it:

Provided that all such endowments, bequests, donations, grants and transfers shall be reported to the Academic Council at its next meeting;

(zc) (i) to raise, on behalf of the University, loans from the Central or any State Government or the public or any corporation owned or controlled by the Central or any State Government;

(ii) to borrow money, with the approval of the Government on the security of the property of the University for the purposes of the University;

(zd) to recognise colleges as approved colleges;

(ze) to designate any college as an autonomous college with the concurrence of the Government and to cancel such designation;

(zf) to recognise hostels not maintained by the University and to suspend or withdraw recognition of any hostel which is not conducted in accordance with the ordinances and the conditions imposed thereunder;

(zg) to arrange for and direct the inspection of all University colleges, affiliated and approved colleges and hostels;

(zh) to prescribe the qualification of teachers in the University, affiliated and approved colleges and hostels;

(zi) to award fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, studentships, bursaries, exhibitions, medals and prizes in accordance with the statutes;

(zj) to charge and collect such fees as may be prescribed;

(zk) to conduct the University examinations and approve and publish the results thereof;

(zl) to make ordinances regarding the admission of students of the University and to prescribe examinations to be recognised as equivalent to University examinations;

(zm) to appoint members to the Boards of Studies;

(zn) to appoint examiners, after consideration of the recommendations of the Boards of Studies and fix their remuneration;

(zo) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of the students of the University and make arrangements through the colleges for securing their health and well-being;

(zp) to institute and manage University centers, University colleges and laboratories, libraries, museums, institutes of research and other institutions established or maintained by the University;

(zq) to regulate the working of the University Extension Board;

(zr) to manage any publication bureau, students' unions, employment bureau and University athletic clubs instituted by the University;

(zs) to review the instruction and teaching of the University;

(zt) to promote research within the University and to require reports, from time to time, of such research;

(zu) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by this Act or the statutes, ordinances or regulations; and

(zv) to delegate any of its powers to the Vice-Chancellor, to a committee from among its own members or to a committee appointed in accordance with the statutes.

(2) The Syndicate may consult the Academic Council in respect of any academic matter, where it considers such consultation is necessary.

Meetings of  
Syndicate.

23. (1) The Syndicate shall meet at least once in every two months at such time and places and shall, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3), observe such rules of procedure in regard to transaction of business at its meetings including the quorum at meetings, as may be prescribed.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence, any member chosen by the members present, shall preside at a meeting of the Syndicate.

(3) All questions at any meeting of the Syndicate shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting and in the case of an equality of votes, the Vice-Chancellor or the member presiding, as the case may be, shall have and exercise a second or casting vote.

(4) (a) The Syndicate may, for the purpose of consultation, invite any person having special knowledge or practical experience in any subject under consideration to attend any meeting. Such person may speak in, and otherwise take part in, the proceedings of such meeting but shall not be entitled to vote.

(b) The person so invited shall be entitled to such daily and travelling allowances as are admissible to a member of the Syndicate.

24. (1) The Academic Council, shall consist of the following Academic Council.  
members, namely:—

**Class – I Ex-Officio.**

- (a) The Vice-Chancellor;
- (b) Deans of Faculties;
- (c) University Librarian;
- (d) University Physical Education Director;

**Class – II Other Members.**

(a) Five Principals of Government Colleges to be nominated by the Chancellor by rotation on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor;

(b) Fifteen members from among the Professors, Heads of Departments and other teachers of the University, nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor;

(c) Not more than ten Principals of affiliated colleges elected from among themselves in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

(d) Not more than ten teachers of affiliated and approved colleges other than Principals of affiliated colleges elected from among themselves in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

(e) Not more than ten Chairmen of Boards of Studies to be nominated by rotation by the Vice-Chancellor;

(f) Five persons to be nominated by the Chancellor;

(g) Five persons to be nominated by the Pro-Chancellor;

(h) Two members of the Legislative Assembly to be elected from among themselves;

(i) Two Secretaries of private colleges to be elected from among themselves in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

(j) Two local body members in the University area to be nominated by the Pro-Chancellor;

(k) Two headmasters of higher secondary schools in the University area to be nominated by the Pro-Chancellor;

(l) Four members from private industries, research organisations and public sector undertakings to be nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Government;

(m) Four persons from professional societies or institutions or bodies or associations to be nominated by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Government;

(n) Two alumni nominated by the Pro-Chancellor on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor; and

(o) Members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Academic Council:

Provided that in clauses (c), (d) and (e), the exact number to be elected or nominated shall be as may be prescribed by the statutes:

Provided further that the nomination by the Chancellor may take into consideration the requirements of social justice and areas remaining unrepresented.

(2) (i) In case the Secretary to Government in-charge of Higher Education or the Secretary to Government in-charge of Finance or the Secretary to Government in-charge of Law who is a member of Academic Council by virtue of item (o) under 'Class II - Other Members' in sub-section (1) is unable to attend the meetings of the Academic Council for any reason, he may depute any officer of his department, not lower in rank than that of Deputy Secretary to Government to attend the meetings;

(ii) In case the Director of Collegiate Education who is a member of the Academic Council, by virtue of item (o) under 'Class II - Other Members' in sub-section (1) is unable to attend the meetings of the Academic Council for any reason, he may depute any officer of the department, not lower in rank than that of Deputy Director, to attend the meetings.

(3) (a) Save as otherwise provided, elected and nominated member of the Academic Council shall hold office for a period of three years and such member shall be eligible for election or nomination for not more than another period of three years.

(b) Where a member is elected or nominated to the Academic Council to a casual vacancy, the period of office held for not less than one year by any such member shall be construed as a full period of three years:

Provided that a member of the Academic Council who is elected or nominated in his capacity as a member of a particular electorate or body or the holder of a particular appointment, shall cease to be a member of the Academic Council from the date on which he ceases to be a member of that electorate or body or the holder of that appointment, as the case may be:



Provided further that where an elected or a nominated member of the Academic Council is appointed temporarily to any of the offices by virtue of which he is entitled to be a member ex-officio of the Academic Council, he shall, by notice in writing signed by him and communicated to the Vice-Chancellor within seven days from the date of his taking charge of his appointment, choose whether he will continue to be member of the Academic Council by virtue of his election or nomination or whether he will vacate office as such member and become a member ex-officio by virtue of his appointment and the choice shall be conclusive. On failure to make such a choice, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office as an elected or a nominated member.

(4) When a person ceases to be a member of the Academic Council, he shall cease to be a member of any of the authorities of the University of which he may happen to be a member by virtue of his membership of the Academic Council.

(5) The members of the Academic Council shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration from the University except such daily and travelling allowances as may be prescribed:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall preclude any member from drawing his normal emoluments to which he is entitled by virtue of the office he holds.

(6) A member of the Academic Council, other than an ex-officio member, may tender resignation of his membership at any time before the term of his office expires. Such resignation shall be conveyed to the Chancellor by a letter in writing by the member and the resignation shall take effect from the date of its acceptance by the Chancellor.

25. (1) The Academic Council shall be the principal academic body of the University and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, and the statutes have the control and general regulations of teaching and examination in the University and be responsible for the maintenance of the standards thereon. In addition, it shall also act as the body to review the broad policies and programmes of the University.

Powers and  
functions of  
Academic  
Council.

(2) The Academic Council shall have the following powers and functions of the principal academic body of the University:—

(a) to exercise general control on teaching and other educational programmes and maintain and promote the standards thereof;

(b) to make regulations and amend or repeal the same;

(c) to make regulations—

(i) regarding the admission of students to the University and the number of students to be admitted;

(ii) regarding the courses of study leading to degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions;

(iii) regarding the conduct of examinations and maintenance and promotion of standards of education;

(iv) prescribing equivalence of degrees, diplomas and certificates of other Universities, Colleges, Institutions and Boards;



(v) for the assessment, evaluation and grading of students performance;

(d) to advise the Syndicate on all academic matters including the control and management of libraries;

(e) to make recommendations to the Syndicate for the institution of Assistant Professorship, Associate Professorship, Professorship and other teaching posts including posts in research and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof;

(f) to formulate, modify or revise schemes for the constitution or reconstitution of departments of teaching and research;

(g) to make recommendations to the Syndicate regarding post-graduate teaching and research;

(h) to make recommendations to the Syndicate regarding the qualifications to be prescribed for teachers;

(i) to make recommendations to the Syndicate for the conferment of honorary degrees or other distinctions;

(j) to review and act upon the proposals of Boards of Studies in formulating rules, regulations, syllabi and methods of evaluation, introduction of new courses and modification of existing courses;

(k) to make recommendations to the Syndicate regarding institution of fellowships and scholarships;

(l) to recommend to the Syndicate measures for promoting collaboration between industries and Governmental employers on the one hand and the University on the other;

(m) to delegate to the Vice-Chancellor or to any of the committees of the Academic Council, any of its powers; and

(n) to assess and make recommendations laying down standards of accommodation, equipment, apparatus, library, maintenance and other physical facilities required for each faculty.

(3) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the Academic Council in its capacity as a reviewing body shall have the following powers and functions, namely:—

(a) to review, from time to time, the broad policies and programmes of the University and to suggest measures for the improvement and development of the University;

(b) to advise the Chancellor in respect of any matter, which may be referred to it for advise; and

(c) to exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the statutes.

Meetings of  
Academic  
Council.

26. (1) The Academic Council shall meet at least twice every year on dates to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor. One of such meetings shall be called the annual meeting. The Academic Council may also meet at such other date as it may, from time to time, determine.

(2) One third of the total strength of the members of the Academic Council shall be the quorum required for a meeting of the Academic Council:

Provided that such quorum shall not be required at convocation of the University, or a meeting of the Academic Council held for the purpose of conferring degrees, titles, diplomas or other academic distinctions.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor may whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than fifty per cent of the total members of the Academic Council, convene a special meeting of the Academic Council.

27. (1) The Finance Committee shall consists of the following members, namely:— Finance Committee.

(i) The Vice-Chancellor;

(ii) The Secretary to Government in-charge of Finance;

(iii) The Secretary to Government in-charge of Higher Education;

(iv) Three members nominated by the Syndicate from among its members of whom one shall be a Professor and one shall be a person nominated to the Syndicate by the Chancellor.

(2) If for any reason, the Secretary to Government, in-charge of Finance or the Secretary to Government, in-charge of Higher Education is unable to attend the meetings of the Finance Committee, he may depute any officer of his department not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to Government to attend such meeting. The officer so deputed shall have the right to take part in the discussion of the meeting and shall have the right to vote.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the ex-officio Chairperson of, and the Finance Officer shall be the ex-officio Secretary to, the Finance Committee.

(4) All the members of the Finance Committee, other than the ex-officio members, shall hold office for a period of three years.

(5) The Finance Committee shall meet at least twice a year to examine the accounts and to scrutinise proposals for expenditure.

(6) The annual accounts of the University prepared by the Finance Officer shall be laid before the Finance Committee for consideration and comments and thereafter submitted to the Syndicate for approval.

(7) The Finance Committee shall recommend limits for the total recurring expenditure and the total non-recurring expenditure for the year based on the income and resources of the University, which, in the case of productive works, may include the proceeds of loans.

(8) The Finance Committee shall—

(a) review the financial position of the University, from time to time;

(b) make recommendations to the Syndicate on every proposal involving investment or expenditure for which no provision has been made in the annual financial estimates or which involves expenditure in excess of the amount provided for in the annual financial estimates;

(c) prescribe the methods and procedure and forms for maintaining the accounts of the University and colleges;

(d) make recommendations to the Syndicate on all matters relating to the finances of the University; and

(e) perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

(9) The financial estimates of the University prepared by the Finance Officer shall be laid before the Finance Committee for consideration and comments. The said estimates, as modified by the Finance Committee, shall then be laid before the Syndicate for consideration. The Syndicate may accept the modifications made by the Finance Committee.

Planning Board.

28. (1) There shall be constituted a Planning Board of the University which shall advise generally on the planning and development of the University and review the standard of education and research in the University.

(2) The Planning Board shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be the ex-officio Chairperson of the Board; and

(b) not more than eight persons of high academic standing.

(3) The members of the Planning Board shall be appointed by the Chancellor on the recommendations of the Vice-Chancellor and shall hold office for such period as the Chancellor may determine.

(4) The Planning Board shall, in addition to all other powers vested in it by this Act, have the right to advise the Syndicate and the Academic Council on any academic matter.

Boards of Studies.

29. There shall be Board of Studies attached to each department of teaching. The constitution and powers of the Boards of Studies shall be such as may be prescribed.

Constitution and functions of faculties.

30. (1) The University having regard to the objectives and its functions, may constitute such faculties as may be prescribed by the statutes.

(2) The constitution and functions of the faculties shall be such as may be prescribed by the statutes.

(3) Each faculty shall comprise such departments of teaching as may be prescribed in the statutes.

Constitution of other authorities.

31. The constitution and powers of such other bodies as may be declared by the statutes to be authorities of the University shall be such as may be prescribed.

**CHAPTER-V.****STATUTES, ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS.**

32. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the statutes may provide Statutes.  
for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (i) the holding of convocation to confer degrees;
- (ii) the conferment of honorary degrees and academic distinctions;
- (iii) the constitution, powers and functions of the authorities of the University;
- (iv) the manner of filling vacancies among members of the authorities;
- (v) the allowances to be paid to the members of the authorities and committees thereof;
- (vi) the procedure at meetings of the authorities including the quorum for the transactions of business at such meetings;
- (vii) the authentication of the orders or decisions of the authorities;
- (viii) the formation of departments of teaching at the University and the University colleges;
- (ix) the term of office and methods of appointment and conditions of service of the officers of the University other than the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor;
- (x) the qualifications of the teachers and other persons employed by the University;
- (xi) the classification, the method of appointment and determination of the terms and conditions of service of teachers and other persons employed by the University;
- (xii) the institution of pension, gratuity, insurance or provident fund for the benefit of the officers, teachers and other persons employed by the University;
- (xiii) the institution of fellowships, travelling fellowships, scholarships, studentships, bursaries, exhibitions, medals and prizes and the conditions of award thereof;
- (xiv) the establishment and maintenance of halls, hostels and laboratories;
- (xv) the conditions for residence of students of the University in the halls and hostels and the levy of fees and other charges for such residence;
- (xvi) the conditions of registration of graduates and the maintenance of register thereof;
- (xvii) the conditions of recognition of approved colleges and of affiliation to the University of affiliated colleges;

(xviii) the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, a college may be designated as an autonomous college or the designation of such college may be cancelled and the matters incidental to the administration of autonomous colleges including the constitution or reconstitution, powers and duties of the Academic Council, Staff Council, Boards of Studies and Boards of Examiners;

(xix) the delegation of powers vested in the authorities or officers of the University; and

(xx) any other matter which is required to be or may be prescribed by the statutes.

Statutes, how made.

33. (1) The Syndicate may, from time to time, make statutes and amend or repeal the statutes in the manner hereafter provided in this section.

(2) The Academic Council may propose to the Syndicate, the draft of any statute or of any amendment to or of repeal of, a statute to be passed by the Syndicate and such draft shall be considered by the Syndicate at its next meeting:

Provided that the Academic Council shall not propose the draft of any statute or of any amendment to, or of repeal of, a statute relating to matters other than academic affairs.

(3) The Syndicate may consider the draft proposed by the Academic Council under sub-section (2) and may either pass the draft or reject or return it with or without amendments to the Academic Council for reconsideration.

(4) (a) Any member of the Syndicate may propose to the Syndicate, the draft of a statute or of any amendment to, or of repeal of, a statute and the Syndicate may either accept or reject the draft, if it relates to a matter not falling within the purview of the Academic Council.

(b) In case such draft relates to a matter within the purview of the Academic Council, the Syndicate shall refer it for consideration to the Academic Council, which may either report to the Syndicate that it does not approve the draft or submit the draft to the Syndicate in such form as the Academic Council may approve and the Syndicate may either pass with or without amendment or reject the draft.

(5) A statute or an amendment to or repeal of, a statute passed by the Syndicate shall be submitted to the Chancellor who may assent thereto or withhold his assent. A statute or an amendment to or repeal of, a statute passed by the Syndicate shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Chancellor.

Ordinances.

34. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the statutes, the ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(i) the admission of students to the University and its approved or affiliated colleges and the levy of fees in University Colleges and laboratories;

(ii) the courses of study leading to all degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions of the University;

(iii) the conditions of residence of students of the University and the levy of fees for residence in hostels maintained by the University;

(iv) the conditions of recognition of hostels not maintained by the University;

(v) the conditions under which the students shall be admitted to the courses of study leading to degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions of the University;

(vi) the conduct of examinations of the University and the conditions on which students shall be admitted to such examinations;

(vii) the manner in which exemption relating to the admission of students to examinations may be given;

(viii) the conditions and mode of appointment and duties of examining bodies and examiners;

(ix) the maintenance of discipline among the students of the University;

(x) the fees to be charged for courses of study, research, experiment and practical training and for admissions to the examinations for degrees, titles, diplomas and other academic distinctions of the University;

(xi) the qualifications and emoluments of teachers of the University;

(xii) the conditions subject to which persons who may hereafter be permanently employed or may be recognised as qualified to give instruction in affiliated colleges and approved colleges and hostels; and

(xiii) any other matter which by this Act or the statutes is required to be or may be prescribed by the ordinances.

35. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, ordinances shall be made by the Academic Council.

Ordinances, how made.

(2) All ordinances made by the Academic Council shall take effect from such date as may be fixed by the Academic Council, but every ordinance so made shall be submitted as soon as may be after it is made to the Syndicate and shall be considered by the Syndicate at its next meeting.

(3) The Syndicate shall have power by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting, to modify or cancel any such ordinance and such ordinance shall from the date of such resolution have effect in such modified form or be of no such effect, as the case may be.

36. (1) The Academic Council may make regulations consistent with this Act, the statutes and the ordinances, to carry out the duties assigned to it thereunder.

Regulations, how made.

(2) All such regulations shall have effect from such date as the Academic Council may direct, but such regulations so made shall be submitted as soon as may be to the Syndicate for its consideration at its next succeeding meeting.

**CHAPTER-VI.****ADMISSION AND RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.**

Admission to  
University  
courses.

37. (1) No person shall be admitted to a course of study in the University for admission to the examinations for degrees, titles or diplomas of the University unless he—

(a) has passed the examination prescribed therefor; and

(b) fulfills such other academic conditions as may be prescribed by the University.

(2) Every candidate for a University examination shall, unless exempted from the provisions of this sub-section by a special order of the Syndicate made on the recommendation of the Academic Council, be enrolled as a member of a University college or laboratory or of a constituent college or an affiliated college or approved college. Any such exemption may be made subject to such conditions as the Syndicate may think fit.

(3) Students exempted from the provisions of sub-section (2) and students admitted in accordance with the conditions prescribed, to courses of study other than courses of study for a degree shall be non-collegiate students of the University.

Admission to  
University  
examinations.

38. No candidate shall be admitted to any University examination unless he is enrolled as a member of University college or laboratory or of an affiliated college or approved college and has satisfied the requirements as to the attendance required under the regulations for the same or unless he is exempted from such requirements of enrollment or attendance or both by an order of the Syndicate passed on the recommendation of the Academic Council made under the regulations prescribed. Exemptions granted under this section shall be subject to such conditions as the Syndicate may think fit.

Attendance  
qualifying for  
University  
examinations.

39. No attendance at instruction given in any college, other than that established and maintained by, affiliated to, or approved by, the University shall qualify for admission to any examination of the University.

Residence and  
hostels.

40. Every student of the University other than a non-collegiate student shall be required to reside in a hostel or under such other conditions as may be prescribed.

**CHAPTER VII.****UNIVERSITY FUNDS.**

General Fund.

41. The University shall have a General Fund to which shall be credited—

(a) its income from fees, grants, donations and gifts, if any;

(b) any contribution or grant made by the Central Government, any State Government, University Grants Commission or like authority, any local authority or any corporation owned or controlled by the Government; and

(c) endowments and other receipts.

42. The University may have such funds as may be prescribed by the statutes. Other Funds.

43. The funds and all moneys of the University shall be managed in such manner as may be prescribed. Management of Funds.

44. The annual report of the University shall be prepared by the Syndicate and shall be submitted to the Academic Council on or before such date as may be prescribed and shall be considered by the Academic Council at its next annual meeting. The Academic Council may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Syndicate, which shall take action in accordance therewith. The Syndicate shall inform the Academic Council of the action taken by it. A copy of the annual report with a copy of the resolutions thereon, if any, of the Academic Council shall be submitted to the Government. Annual report.

45. (1) The annual accounts of the University shall be submitted to such examination and audit as the Government may direct and a copy of the annual accounts and audit report shall be submitted to the Government. Annual accounts.

(2) The University shall settle objections raised in such audit and carry out such instructions as may be issued by the Government on the audit report.

(3) The accounts, when audited, shall be published by the Syndicate in such manner as may be prescribed and copies thereof shall be submitted to the Academic Council at its next meeting and to the Government within three months of such publication.

(4) The Government shall cause the audited annual accounts and annual report to be laid before the Legislative Assembly together with their comments.

## CHAPTER-VIII.

### CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

46. (1) The University shall institute for the benefit of its officers, teachers and other persons employed by the University, such pension, gratuity, insurance and provident fund as it may deem fit, in such manner and subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed. Pension, gratuity, etc.

Central Act XIX of 1925.

(2) Where the University as so instituted a provident fund under sub-section (1), the Government may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 shall apply to such funds as if the University were a local authority and the fund, a Government Provident Fund.

(3) The University may, in consultation with the Finance Committee, invest the provident fund amount in such manner as it may determine.



Recruitment and  
Conditions of  
service.

47. (1) The recruitment agency for the non-teaching posts in the University shall be the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission:

Provided that the posts in the University which are analogous to the Group D posts in the Government Service shall be filled up by outsourcing.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the appointment, procedure for selection, pay and allowances and other conditions of service of teachers and other persons employed in the University shall be such as may be prescribed.

Selection  
Committee.

48. (1) There shall be Selection Committee for making recommendations to the Syndicate for appointment to the posts of Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Professor, Librarian and other posts of teachers of the University.

(2) The Selection Committee for appointment to the posts specified in sub-section (1) shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, a nominee of the Chancellor, a nominee of the Government and such other persons as may be prescribed:

Provided that selection for such appointments by the Selection Committee shall be made in accordance with the guidelines that may be issued by the University Grants Commission or other agencies concerned in relation to such appointment.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at the meetings of a Selection Committee.

(4) The meetings of a Selection Committee shall be convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

(5) The procedure to be followed by a Selection Committee in making recommendations shall be laid down in the ordinances.

(6) If the Syndicate is unable to accept the recommendations made by a Selection Committee, it shall record its reasons and submit the case to the Chancellor for final orders.

(7) Appointments to temporary posts for vacancies shall be made in the manner indicated below:—

(i) If the temporary vacancy is for a duration longer than one academic session, it shall be filled on the advice of the Selection Committee in accordance with the procedure indicated in the foregoing provisions:

Provided that if the Vice-Chancellor is satisfied that in the interest of work it is necessary to fill the vacancy, the appointment may be made on a temporary basis by a local Selection Committee referred to in sub-clause (ii) for a period not exceeding six months;

(ii) If the temporary vacancy is for a period less than a year, appointment to such vacancy shall be made on the recommendation of a local Selection Committee consisting of the Dean of the Faculty concerned, the Head of the Department and a nominee of the Vice-Chancellor:

Provided that if the same person holds the offices of the Dean and the Head of the Department, the Selection Committee may consist of two nominees of the Vice-Chancellor:

Provided further that in case of sudden casual vacancies in teaching posts caused by death or any other reason, the Dean may, in consultation with the Head of the Department concerned, make a temporary appointment for a month and report to the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar about such appointment;

(iii) No teacher appointed temporarily shall, if he is not recommended by a regular Selection Committee for appointment under this Act, be continued in service on such temporary employment unless he is subsequently selected by a local Selection Committee or a regular Selection Committee, for temporary appointment or a permanent appointment, as the case may be.

49. (1) Each Department of the University shall have a Head who shall be a Professor or Director and whose duties and functions and terms and conditions of appointment shall be as prescribed by the ordinances:

Terms and conditions of service of Heads of Departments.

Provided that if there are more than one Professor in any Department, the Head of the Department shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the ordinances:

Provided further that in a department where there is no Professor, an Associate Professor or Assistant Professor may be appointed as the Head of the Department in the manner prescribed by the ordinances.

(2) It shall be open to a Professor, an Associate Professor or Assistant Professor to decline the offer of appointment as the Head of a Department.

(3) A person appointed as the Head of a Department shall hold office as such for a period of three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(4) The Head of a Department may resign his office at any time during his tenure of office.

(5) The Head of a Department shall perform such functions as may be prescribed by the ordinances.

50. All the authorities of the University shall have power to constitute or reconstitute committees and to delegate to them such of their powers as they deem fit. Such committees shall, save as otherwise provided, consist of members of the authority concerned and of such other persons, if any, as the authority in each case may deem fit.

Constitution of committees.

## CHAPTER IX.

### TRANSFER OF COLLEGES.

Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1982.

51. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Bharathidasan University Act, 1981 (hereinafter referred to as the 1982 Act), the statutes, ordinances, regulations and orders made thereunder, on and from the appointed date, the colleges in the University area shall be disaffiliated from the Bharathidasan University, established under the 1982 Act to which they were affiliated on the date immediately preceding the appointed date.

Transfer of certain colleges to the University.

(2) The Government may, at any time after the appointed date, transfer to the University any of their lands for its use on such terms and conditions as they deem proper.

(3) The Government may, at any time after the appointed date, transfer to the University the control and management of any of their colleges and institutions situated within the University area on such terms and conditions as they deem proper.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law relating to the establishment of a University in the State or the statutes, ordinances, regulations and order made thereunder, on and from the appointed date, the colleges or institutions referred to in sub-section (3) shall be disaffiliated from the University to which they were affiliated on the date, immediately preceding the appointed date and shall be affiliated to the University.

Transfer of service of certain employees of Bharathidasan University to the University.

52. (1) Every person, who immediately before the appointed date, was serving in connection with the affairs of the Bharathidasan University, shall from the said date, cease to be an employee of the Bharathidasan University and becomes an employee of the University.

(2) (a) As soon as may be, after the appointed date, the Government may, after consulting the Vice-Chancellor of the Bharathidasan University and the University, direct by general or special order that such of the employees of the Bharathidasan University as are specified in such order shall stand allotted to serve in connection with the affairs of the University, on and from such date as may be specified in such order:

Provided that no such direction shall be issued in respect of any such person without his consent for such allotment.

(b) With effect on and from the date specified in the order under clause (a), the persons specified in such order shall become employees of the University and shall cease to be the employees of the Bharathidasan University.

(3) Every person referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall hold office under the University by the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension or gratuity, if any, and other matters as he would have held the same on the appointed date or the date specified in the order under sub-section (2), as the case may be, as if this Act had not been passed.

(4) The liability to pay pension and gratuity to the persons referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be the liability of the University.

## CHAPTER X.

### TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

Appointment of first Vice-Chancellor.

53. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 11, within three months from the date of publication of this Act in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, the first Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Government on a salary to be fixed by them for a period not exceeding three years and on such other conditions as they deem fit:

Provided that a person appointed as the first Vice-Chancellor shall retire from office if, during the term of his office, he completes the age of seventy years.

54. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 13, within three months from the date of publication of this Act in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette, the first Registrar shall be appointed by the Government on a salary to be fixed by them for a period not exceeding three years and on such conditions as they think fit:

Appointment of first Registrar.

Provided that the person appointed as the first Registrar shall retire from office if, during the term of his office, he completes the age of sixty years;

55. (1) It shall be the duty of the first Vice-Chancellor to make arrangements for constituting the Syndicate and the Academic Council and such other authorities of the University within six months after the appointed date or such longer period, not exceeding one year as the Government may, by notification, direct.

Transitory powers of first Vice-Chancellor.

(2) The first Vice-Chancellor shall, in consultation with the Government, make such rules as may be necessary for the functioning of the University.

(3) The authorities constituted under sub-section (1) shall commence to exercise their functions on such date as the Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf.

(4) It shall be the duty of the first Vice-Chancellor to draft such statutes, ordinances and regulations as may be necessary and submit them to the respective authorities competent to deal with them for their disposal. Such statutes, ordinances and regulations, when framed, shall be published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette*.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act and the statutes and until such time an authority is duly constituted, the first Vice-Chancellor may appoint any officer or constitute any committee temporarily to exercise and perform any of the powers and duties of such authority under this Act and the statutes.

## CHAPTER XI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

56. All casual vacancies among the members other than ex-officio members of any authority or other body of the University shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be, by the person or body, who or which, nominated or elected the member whose place has become vacant and the person nominated or elected to a casual vacancy shall be a member of such authority or body for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member:

Filling of casual vacancies.

Provided that vacancies arising by efflux of time among elected members of any authority or other body of the University may be filled at elections which may be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor to take place on such days not earlier than two months from the date on which the vacancies arise, as he thinks fit:

Provided further that no casual vacancy shall be filled if such vacancy occurs within six months before the date of expiry of the term of the members of any authority or other body of the University.

Proceedings  
of University,  
authority and  
bodies not  
invalidated by  
vacancies.

57. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of any vacancy or of any defect or irregularity in the election or appointment of a member of any authority or other body of the University or of any defect or irregularity in such act or proceeding not affecting the merits of the case or on the ground that the authority or other body of the University did not meet at such interval as required under this Act.

Removal from  
membership of  
University.

58. (1) The Syndicate may remove by an order in writing made in this behalf any person from membership of any authority of the University by a resolution passed by a majority of the total membership of the Syndicate and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Syndicate present and voting at the meeting, if such person has been convicted by a criminal court for an offence which in the opinion of the Syndicate involves moral turpitude or if he has been guilty of gross misconduct and for the same reason, the Syndicate may withdraw any degree or diploma conferred on or granted to that person by the University.

(2) The Syndicate may also by an order in writing made in this behalf remove any person from the membership of any authority of the University if he becomes of unsound mind or has applied to be adjudicated or has been adjudicated, as an insolvent.

(3) No action under this section shall be taken against any person unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity to show cause against the action proposed to be taken.

(4) A copy of every order passed under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), as the case may be, shall, as soon as may be after it is so passed, be communicated to the person concerned in the manner prescribed by regulations.

Disputes as to  
constitution  
of University  
authorities and  
bodies.

59. If any question arises whether any person has been duly elected or nominated as, or is entitled to be, a member of any authority of the University or other body of the University, the question shall be referred to the Chancellor whose decision thereon shall be final.

Power to obtain  
information.

60. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, or in any other law for the time being in force, the Government may, by order in writing, call for any information from the University or any matter relating to the affairs of the University and the University shall, if such information is available with it, furnish the Government with such information within a reasonable period:

Provided that in the case of information which the University considers confidential, the University may place the same before the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor.

61. (1) The sums at the credit of the Provident Fund accounts of the persons referred to in sub-section (1) of section 52 as on the appointed date and of the persons referred to in sub-section (2) of section 52 as on the date specified in the order under clause (a) of the said sub-section (2) shall be transferred to the University and the liability in respect of the said provident fund accounts shall be liability of the University.

Transfer of accumulations in provident fund and other like funds.

(2) There shall be paid to the University out of the accumulations in the superannuation fund and other like funds, if any, of the Bharathidasan University such amounts as have been credited to the superannuation fund or other like funds, if any, on behalf of the persons referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 52. The amount so paid shall form part of superannuation fund or other like funds, if any, that may be established by the University for the benefit of its employees.

62. (1) The Bharathidasan University shall, out of its funds as on the appointed date, pay to the University such amount as the Government may, in consultation with the Bharathidasan University, specify.

Payment of certain amounts by Bharathidasan University.

(2) The amount payable under sub-section (1) shall be in addition to the amounts payable by the Bharathidasan University to the University under section 52.

Tamil Nadu Act 2 of 1982 not to apply.

63. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) to (8), the 1982 Act shall, with effect on and from the appointed date, cease to apply in respect of the areas to which the provisions of this Act extend.

(2) Such cessor shall not affect,—

(a) the previous operation of the 1982 Act in respect of the areas to which the provisions of this Act extend; or

(b) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against the 1982 Act; or

(c) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of such penalty, forfeiture or punishment, and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if this Act had not been passed.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), all statutes, ordinances and regulations made under the 1982 Act and in force on the appointed date, shall in so far as they are not inconsistent with this Act, continue to be in force in the University area until they are replaced by the statutes, ordinances and regulations to be made under this Act.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the statutes, ordinances and regulations continued in force under sub-section (3) or made under this Act, every person who, immediately before the appointed date, was a student of a college within the University area affiliated to, or approved by, the Bharathidasan University and of the Departments of the University or was eligible to appear for any of the examinations of the Bharathidasan University shall be permitted to complete his course of study in the Kalaigiar University, and Kalaigiar University shall make arrangements for the instruction, teaching and training for such students for such period and in such manner as may be determined by the Kalaigiar University in accordance with the course of study in the Bharathidasan University and such students shall, during such period, be admitted to the examinations held or conducted by the Bharathidasan University and the corresponding degree, diploma or other academic distinctions of the Bharathidasan University shall be conferred upon the qualified students on the result of such examinations, by the Bharathidasan University.

(5) All colleges within the University area which immediately before the appointed date,—

(a) continue to be affiliated to, or recognised by, the Bharathidasan University; and

(b) provide courses of study for admission to the examination for degrees of the Bharathidasan University;

shall be deemed to the colleges affiliated to the Kalaigiar University under this Act and the provisions of this Act shall, as far as may be, apply accordingly.

(6) All colleges within the University area which immediately before the appointed date, continue to be recognised by the Bharathidasan University as colleges providing courses of study for admission to the examinations of that University, for degrees and diplomas, shall be deemed to be colleges approved by the University under this Act and the provisions of this Act shall, as far as may be, apply accordingly.

(7) All hostels within the University area which immediately before the appointed date, continue to be recognised by the Bharathidasan University, shall be deemed to be hostels recognised by the Kalaigiar University under this Act and the provisions of this Act, shall as far as may be, apply accordingly.

(8) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), but without prejudice to the provisions of sub-sections (3) to (6), anything done or any action taken before the appointed date under any provisions of the 1982 Act in respect of any area to which the provisions of this Act extend shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act and shall continue to have effect accordingly unless and until superseded by anything done or any action taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

Registration of  
graduates.

64. (1) On and from the appointed date, every person ordinarily resident within the University area, who—

(a) has been for a period of not less than three years a graduate of any University in the territory of India; or



(b) is a registered graduate of any University in the territory of India, shall be entitled to have his name entered in the register of graduates maintained under this Act, for a period of five years on payment of such fee and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the statutes.

(2) All applications for registration under sub-section (1) shall be sent to the Registrar together with the prescribed fee and such proof of qualifications as may be prescribed by the statutes.

(3) The Registrar shall, on receipt of an application made under sub-section (2) and after making such enquiry as he deems fit, enter in the register of graduates the name of the applicant.

(4) Every person whose name has been entered in the register of graduates under sub-section (3) shall be entitled to have such entry renewed every five years on application made in that behalf to the Registrar within such time, in such manner and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the statutes.

65. (1) The Syndicate may invite a person of high academic distinction and professional attainments to accept a post of Professor in the University on such terms and conditions as it deems fit, and on the person agreeing to do so, appoint him to the post.

Special mode of appointment.

(2) The Syndicate may appoint a teacher or any other member of the academic staff working in any other University or organisation for undertaking a joint project in accordance with the manner laid down in the ordinances.

Central Act 45 of 2023.

66. The Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Finance Officer, the Controller of Examinations and other employees of the University shall be deemed, when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act, to be public servants within the meaning of clause (28) of section 2 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Vice-Chancellor and other officers, etc. to be public servants.

67. The Syndicate shall, at the end of every three years from the appointed date, submit a report to the Government on the condition of the affiliated and approved colleges within the University area. The Government shall take such action on it as they deem fit.

Report on affiliated colleges.

68. (1) If any difficulty arises as to the first constitution or re-constitution of any authority of the University after the appointed date or otherwise in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Government may, by notification, make such provision, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to them to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

Power to remove difficulties.

Provided that no such notification shall be issued after the expiry of three years from the date of establishment of the University under section 3.



(2) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) or under any other provisions of this Act shall, as soon as possible after it is issued, be placed on the table of the Legislative Assembly, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session, the Assembly makes any modification in any such notification or the Assembly decides that the notification should not be issued, the notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that notification.

Power of  
Government to  
issue directions.

69. The Government may, from time to time, issue such directions to the University, as they may deem fit, for giving effect to the provisions of this Act and it shall be the duty of the University, to comply with such directions.

Removal of  
doubts.

70. For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that members of the authorities of the Bharathidasan University elected or nominated or otherwise as such members under the 1982 Act, from the colleges deemed to have been affiliated to the University under sub-section (5) of section 63 of this Act and holding office as such members in any of the authorities of the Bharathidasan University immediately before the date of commencement of this Act shall continue to be such members till the term of office expires.

Amendment of  
section 1.

#### **AMENDMENTS TO BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY ACT, 1981.**

Tamil Nadu Act 2  
of 1982.

71. In section 1 of the Bharathidasan University Act, 1981 (hereinafter called as the 1982 Act), for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) It extends to the area comprising the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Karur, Perambalur and Pudukottai in the State of Tamil Nadu.”

Substitution of  
Schedule.

72. For the Schedule to the 1982 Act, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

**“THE SCHEDULE.****[See section 2 (dd)]****Serial  
Number.****Name of the Colleges.****(2)****(1)**

1. Thanthai Periyar Government Arts and Science College (Autonomous), Tiruchirappalli.
2. Government Arts College, Tiruchirappalli.
3. Arignar Anna Government Arts College, Musiri.
4. Government Arts and Science College, Srirangam.
5. Government Arts and Science College, Kumulur, Lalgudi.
6. Government Arts and Science College, Manapparai.
7. Government Arts College (Autonomous), Karur.
8. Dr.Kalaigarnar Government Arts College, Kulithalai.
9. Govtarnment Arts and Science College, Tharagampatti.
10. Government Arts and Science College, Karur.
11. Government Arts and Science College, Perambalur.
12. Government Arts and Science College for Women, Veppur.
13. Government Arts and Science College, Veppanthattai, Perambalur.
14. Kalaigarnar Karunanidhi Government Arts College for Women (Autonomous), Pudukkottai.
15. H.H. The Rajah's College (Autonomous), Pudukkottai.
16. Government Arts and Science College, Karambakudi, Pudukkottai District.
17. Government Arts and Science College, Aranthangi.
18. Government Arts and Science College, Alangudi, Pudukkottai.
19. Government Arts and Science College, Thirumayam, Pudukkottai.”.

**APPENDIX****THE SCHEDULE.****[See section 2 (g)]****Serial  
Number.****Name of the Government Colleges.****(2)****(1)**

1. Government College for Women (Autonomous), Kumbakonam.
2. Kunthavai Naacchiyaar Government Arts College for Women (Autonomous), Thanjavur.
3. Rajah Serfoji Government College (Autonomous), Thanjavur.
4. Government Arts College Autonomous), Kumbakonam.
5. Government Arts and Science College, Peravurani.

6. Government Arts and Science College for Women, Orathanadu.
7. Government Arts and Science College, Thirukkattupalli.
8. Government Arts and Science College, Vedaranyam.
9. Government Arts and Science College, Nagapattinam.
10. Government Arts College, Ariyalur.
11. Government Arts and Science College, Jayankondam.
12. M.R. Government Arts College, Mannargudi.
13. Thiru. Vi. Ka. Government Arts College, Thiruvarur.
14. Government Arts and Science College, Thiruthuraipoondi.
15. Government Arts and Science College, Nannilam.
16. Government Arts and Science College for Women, Koothanallur.
17. Dr.Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R Government Arts and Science College, Kudavasal.

**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS**

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has made an announcement on 24.04.2025 on the floor of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly that a New University in the name of "Kalaingar University" will be established at Kumbakonam.

2. In the State of Tamil Nadu, Bharathidasan University is the only State University, covering larger areas of the State comprising of eight districts viz. Ariyalur, Karur, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Thanjavur, Thiruchirapalli and Thiruvarur and the University finds difficult to cater the needs of the students especially in the coastal area of the delta districts. In order to fulfill the ever growing demands of Higher Education from diverse sections of the Society and also to fulfill the aspirations of the youth especially in the delta region from a disadvantaged background to enter Higher Education Institutions and also to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in the said region, the establishment of Kalaingar University is essentially required. This University will provide world-class facilities and dissemination of knowledge to the upliftment of the marginalized who live in the four districts a viz. Ariyalur, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur and Thiruvarur.

3. To give effect to the above said announcement, the Government have decided to establish a new University named as "Kalaingar University" at Kumbakonam by bifurcating the Bharathidasan University.

4. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision.

**DR. GOVI. CHEZHIAAN,**  
*Minister for Higher Education.*

**MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION**

Clauses 1(4), 4, 6(2), 11 (3), 12 (11), 13 (1), 14 (3), 15, 16, 17 (1), 21 (7), 22 (1), 23 (1), 24, 25 (2), 27(8), 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45(3), 46(1), 47, 48, 49, 55, 58(4), 64, 67, and 68 of the Bill authorize the Government, the Academic Council, the Syndicate and other authorities of the University to prescribe the manner and method of giving effect to certain provisions of the proposed Act, when enacted and brought into operation, by issuing suitable orders, notifications, statutes, ordinances, or regulations, as the case may be.

2. The powers delegated are normal and not of an exceptional character.

**DR. GOVI. CHEZHIAAN,**  
*Minister for Higher Education.*

Secretariat,  
Chennai,  
28th April 2025.

K. SRINIVASAN,  
*Principal Secretary.*

Under Rule 130 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules, the following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the Tamil Nadu on 28th April 2025 is published together with Statement of Objects and Resasons for general information:-

**L.A Bill No. 20 of 2025**

**A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE TAMIL NADU SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1947.**

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu in the Seventy-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Act, 2025. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

Tamil Nadu Act  
XXXVI of 1947

2. For Chapter IX of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the following Chapter shall be substituted, namely:— Substitution of Chapter IX.

**“CHAPTER IX**

*Penalties and Adjudicating Mechanism.*

**45. Penalties.**— (1) Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of sections 3, 7 to 11, 13 to 23, 25, 26, 29 to 41, 47, 47-A and 50-A shall, for a first contravention, be liable for penalty which may extend to five thousand rupees and for a second or subsequent contravention, be liable for penalty which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

*Explanation.*— For the purpose of this sub-section, “second or subsequent contravention” means the same or similar contravention committed by an employer within a period of three years from the date on which the first contravention was committed.

(2) Any employer who fails to comply with section 41-A shall be liable for penalty which may extend to fifty thousand rupees and where such failure is a continuing one, with a further penalty which may extend to two hundred rupees for every day during which such failure continues after the imposition of penalty or compounding of contravention, as the case may be, and the penalty shall not exceed one lakh rupees in the aggregate. The adjudicating officer may direct that the whole or any part of the penalty to be paid by the employer shall be paid, by way of compensation, to the aggrieved employee.

(3) Any person,—

(a) who willfully obstructs,—

(i) an Inspector while he is exercising any power conferred on him under this Act; or

(ii) any person lawfully assisting an Inspector in the exercise of his powers; or

(b) who fails to comply with any lawful direction made by an Inspector,

shall be liable for penalty which may extend to five thousand rupees.

**46. Compounding of contraventions.—** (1) Any contravention under section 45 or of any rules made under this Act may, either before or after the initiation of adjudication proceeding but before the imposition of penalty be compounded by such officer as may be authorised in this behalf by the Commissioner of Labour, on payment of such amount as that officer so authorised, may specify:

Provided that such amount shall not, in any case, exceed the maximum penalty which may be imposed under this Act for that contravention so compounded.

(2) Where any contravention has been compounded under sub-section (1), no other proceeding shall be initiated or continued under this Act in respect of the contravention so compounded.

**46-A. Adjudicating officer.—** (1) The State Government, for the purposes of determining the penalties under this Act, may, by notification, appoint an officer not below the rank of Joint Commissioner of Labour, to be the adjudicating officer, to hold an inquiry and impose penalty in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the State Government may appoint as many adjudicating officers as may be required.

(2) The adjudicating officer may summon and enforce the attendance of any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case to give evidence or to produce any document, which in the opinion of the adjudicating officer, may be useful for, or relevant to, the subject matter of the inquiry and if, on such inquiry, he is satisfied that the person concerned has failed to comply with any of the provisions referred to in section 45 or any rules made under this Act, he may impose such penalty as he deems fit:

Provided that no such penalty shall be imposed without giving the person concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

**46-B. Appeal.—** (1) Whoever aggrieved by an order passed by the adjudicating officer under section 46-A may prefer an appeal within sixty days from the date of receipt of order in such manner as may be prescribed, to the Appellate Authority, who shall be an officer not below the rank of Additional Commissioner of Labour, appointed by the Government, by notification.

(2) An appeal may be admitted after the expiry of the period of sixty days, if the appellant satisfies the Appellate Authority that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within that period.

(3) The Appellate Authority may, after giving an opportunity of hearing to the parties to the appeal, pass such order as he deems fit.

(4) The Appellate Authority shall dispose of the appeal within sixty days from the date of its filing.

**46-C. Recovery.—** If the penalty imposed under section 46-A or under section 46-B, as the case may be, is not deposited in such manner as may be prescribed, the amount due shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue.”.

Amendment of  
section 49.

3. In section 49 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the expression “fine”, the expression “penalty” shall be substituted.

**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.**

The Government of Tamil Nadu is making sincere efforts to implement the reforms envisaged in the “Business Reforms Action Plan, 2024 (BRAP 2024)” and “Reducing Compliance Burden Plus 2024 initiative (RCB 2024+)”. In the Implementation Guide for the States/UTs for RCB+, identification of compliance and reduction has been made in respect of various labour legislations relating to Shops and Establishments. The RCB 2024+ covers four fundamental pillars of compliance and reduction, which includes decriminalisation. Further, in the said RCB 2024+, decriminalisation has been clarified as reducing the severity of punishments by removal of imprisonment, introduction of penalty mechanisms, proportionate or graded punishments, establishing adjudication and appellate mechanisms.

2. Hence, as envisaged in the said RCB 2024+, it is essential to decriminalise the offences under the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXVI of 1947) by replacing the punishments of imprisonment and fine with penalties and to establish adjudication and appellate mechanism for ease of doing business. Accordingly, the Government have decided to amend the said Act suitably for the said purpose.

3. The Bill seeks to give effect to the above decision.

C.V. GANESAN,  
*Minister for Labour Welfare and  
Skill Development.*



**MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION**

Clauses 1(2) and 2 of the Bill authorise the Government to issue notification or to make rules for the purposes specified therein.

2. The powers delegated are normal and not of an exceptional character.

C.V. GANESAN,  
*Minister for Labour Welfare and  
Skill Development.*

Secretariat,  
Chennai,  
28th April 2025.

K. SRINIVASAN,  
*Principal Secretary.*